

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

Gladys L. Baker

aHD1761
.R37
1954

A CHRONOLOGY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE'S
FOOD POLICIES AND RELATED PROGRAMS,
JANUARY 1952 TO DECEMBER 1953

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Washington, D. C.

Agriculture-Washington

October 1954

**United States
Department of
Agriculture**



National Agricultural Library

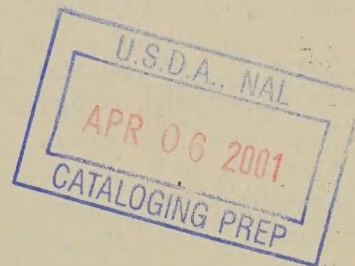
A CHRONOLOGY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE'S
FOOD POLICIES AND RELATED PROGRAMS,
JANUARY 1952 TO DECEMBER 1953

By Wayne D. Rasmussen and Gladys L. Baker
Agricultural Historians

This compilation is confined to the organization, food policies, and related programs of the Department of Agriculture, to the activities of defense and mobilization agencies outside the Department responsible for carrying out programs related to food distribution, and to Presidential and congressional actions regarding food programs. Many of the activities and accomplishments of the Department and its services not listed in this chronology are discussed in the annual reports of the services concerned.

The compilation is a continuation of A Chronology of the Department of Agriculture's Food Policies and Related Programs, January 1947 to December 1951. In this compilation, orders and other actions of defense and mobilization agencies directly affecting food and fiber are listed even though it has not been possible to include all amendments to such orders.

An index by major subjects follows the chronological entries. The index begins on page 76.



January 1, 1952.- The National Production Authority, by Orders M-69 and M-94, issued December 29, 1951, restricted the use of sulfur to 90 percent of use during 1950 and provided that sulfuric acid producers should maintain the same ratio between sales and their own use of their total production as in 1950 (17 F.R. 28, 31). At the same time, the Defense Production Administration outlined a sulfur conservation program which would support essential uses, including the manufacture of pesticides and the production of necessary supplies of crop dusting sulfur and carbon bisulfide for grain fumigation (National Production Authority, press release 14-1575, Dec. 29, 1951).

January 3, 1952.- The President, by Executive Order 10318, established the Missouri Basin Survey Commission to study and make recommendations with respect to the land and water resources of the Basin (17 F.R. 133). Subsequently, the President, by Executive Order 10329, set the effective date for the establishment of the Commission as February 9, 1952 (17 F.R. 1705).

January 4, 1952.- The Acting Assistant Administrator for Production of the Production and Marketing Administration requested that State Production and Marketing Administration Committees review the comprehensive survey of farm machinery requirements conducted the previous spring, and submit a report indicating changes in requirements for individual items of farm machinery (U. S. Production and Marketing Administration, Notice M&F-5, Jan. 4, 1952).

January 4, 1952.- The Secretary of Agriculture determined that it was necessary to support the 1952 crop of Amsak and Pima 32 varieties of American-Egyptian cotton at specified levels exceeding 90 percent of the parity price (17 F.R. 237). Regulations governing purchases by the Department of Agriculture under this program were issued on February 28, 1952 (17 F.R. 1875).

January 4, 1952.- The Secretary of Agriculture established, as a subcommittee of the Department's Policy and Program Committee, the USDA Committee for Technical Cooperation With Foreign Areas, responsible for formulation of Department of Agriculture policy regarding the technical assistance policy of the United States in the field of agriculture (U. S. Dept. Agr., Secretary's Memo. 1304, Jan. 4, 1952).

January 7, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture announced a loan and purchase agreement program for olive oil (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 46-52, Jan. 7, 1952).

January 9, 1952.- The Office of Price Stabilization, by Supplementary Regulation 9 to Ceiling Price Regulation 34, issued January 4, 1952, permitted an increase in ceiling prices for the service of redrying certain kinds of the 1951-crop tobacco (17 F.R. 154).

January 10, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture stated the requirements under which price support would be available to producers of 1951-crop tung nuts (17 F.R. 493). The Department had announced on October 31, 1951, that prices to growers of 1951-crop tung nuts would be supported at \$67.20 per ton (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2635-51, Oct. 31, 1951).

January 11, 1952.- Defense Food Order No. 1, restricting inventories and uses of castor oil, was amended with respect to certificates of use and to the use of castor oil in the production of resins. The amended order was issued January 9, 1952, and became effective January 11, 1952 (17 F.R. 401).

January 11, 1952.- The Office of Price Stabilization, in Supplementary Regulation 4, modified ceiling prices for canned and bottled domestic ripe olives, as established under Ceiling Price Regulation 56, by allowing processors to increase their ceiling prices to the specific dollars and cents prices (17 F.R. 390).

January 11, 1952.- Supplementary Regulation 86 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation, Office of Price Stabilization, established specific dollars-and-cents ceiling prices at the processor and distributor level for feed by-products of the wet corn milling industry (17 F.R. 399).

January 12, 1952.- Amendment 10 to the Office of Price Stabilization's General Overriding Regulation 7 exempted honey processed and sold by commercial packers from price control (17 F.R. 201).

January 14, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture announced revisions in 1952 acreage and production goals in line with changed estimates for 1950 and 1951 crops. The revisions called for a larger acreage and production for grain sorghums; the same production but smaller acreages for wheat and potatoes; and smaller acreages and production for oats, hay, and sweetpotatoes (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 84-52, Jan. 14, 1952).

January 14, 1952.- The Office of Price Stabilization, by Amendment 11 to Ceiling Price Regulation 6, established new ceiling prices for tallows and greases. It also revised the ceiling price of shop fats in line with the new tallow level (17 F.R. 279).

January 16, 1952.- Amendment 1, issued January 15, 1952, added milled, brown, processed, and polished rice to the provisions of Defense Transportation Administration General Order 2, which provided preference and priority in port terminal storage and handling of bulk grain for export (17 F.R. 508).

January 19, 1952.- Ceiling Price Regulation 113, issued January 5, 1952, established ceiling prices for all sales (except those made by retailers) of white flesh potatoes, except certified and foundation stock seed potatoes (17 F.R. 194). Revision 1, clarifying and correcting the original order, became effective January 21, 1952 (17 F.R. 696).

January 19, 1952.- Amendment 6 to Supplementary Regulation 15 of the Office of Price Stabilization revoked the suspension from price control of the rates, charges, and compensation for services performed in connection with harvesting, preparing for market, and marketing of white flesh potatoes (17 F.R. 197). Amendment 8, effective June 24, 1952, restored the suspension from price controls of the rates, charges, and compensation for these services (17 F.R. 5720).

January 19, 1952.- The Office of Price Stabilization, by Amendment 1, extended coverage of Supplementary Regulation 61 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation to processors of certain specialty steak and beef variety meat items, and edible beef by-products, whose ceiling prices were determined by the General Ceiling Price Regulation (17 F.R. 429).

January 22, 1952.- National Production Authority Order M-25 was amended to increase the quantity of cans that might be used to pack spaghetti and macaroni, chili with beans, non-seasonal soups, and dried soaked beans. Quotas were also increased for baby powder and mechanics' hand paste soap (17 F.R. 722).

January 28, 1952.- The offer of the Department of Agriculture to make specified payments to exporters of lemons and lemon juice to approved countries under authority of section 32, Public Law 320, 74th Congress, as announced January 28, 1952, became effective (17 F.R. 713).

January 28, 1952.- An increase of 32,639 acres in acreage allotments for States producing Virginia and Valencia types of peanuts in 1952 was announced by the Department of Agriculture (17 F.R. 907).

January 28, 1952.- The Office of Price Stabilization, by Amendment 10 to Ceiling Price Regulation 15, established percentage mark-ups for sales of white potatoes purchased by retailers, of Group 3 and Group 4 stores (17 F.R. 717). Amendment 10 to Ceiling Price Regulation 16 established percentage mark-ups for sales of white potatoes purchased by retailers, of Group 1 and Group 2 stores, thus bringing retail sales of white potatoes under price control (17 F.R. 719).

January 29, 1952.- A representative of the Department of Agriculture was included in the membership of the Procurement Policy Board of the Office of Defense Mobilization by Amendment 1 to Defense Mobilization Order 13 (17 F.R. 876). The name was changed to the Defense Procurement Policy Committee on May 20, 1952, and the Committee functioned thereafter as a subcommittee of the ODM Committee on Production Policy (17 F.R. 4561). Defense Mobilization Order 13 and Amendment 1 were revoked on October 21, 1953 (18 F.R. 6736).

January 31, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture announced the price support loan schedule, with an average loan level of \$0.646 per pound, for the 1951-crop sorted Connecticut Broadleaf, Type 51, tobacco (17 F.R. 1082).

February 9, 1952.- The United States and Mexican Governments agreed to extend for 90 days the agreement on the use of workers from Mexico for the production and harvesting of crops in the United States. The original agreement was to have expired February 11, 1952 (U. S. Dept. State, Bulletin, 36:359, Mar. 3, 1952).

February 11, 1952.- By Amendment 11 to General Overriding Regulation 7, the Office of Price Stabilization exempted popcorn, popped and unpopped, from price control (17 F.R. 1186).

February 11, 1952.- Sorghum syrup was exempted from price control at producer levels in Amendment 12 to General Overriding Regulation 7, issued February 6, 1952 (17 F.R. 1186).

February 11, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture announced that 1952-crop corn would be supported at not less than a national average of \$1.60 a bushel, rice at not less than \$5.04 per hundredweight, and soybeans at \$2.56 a bushel (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 301-52, Feb. 11, 1952). The price support level for 1952-crop corn was announced as \$1.60 a bushel on October 2, 1952 (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2155-52, Oct. 2, 1952). The minimum support rate of \$5.04 per hundredweight for rice was announced as the final support rate on July 30, 1952 (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1652-52, July 30, 1952).

February 11, 1952.- The Office of Price Stabilization, by Amendment 2, Revision 1, Ceiling Price Regulation 113, provided a special allowance of 20 cents per hundredweight for washed storage potatoes (17 F.R. 1393).

February 13, 1952.- By Supplementary Regulation 89 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation, issued February 8, 1952, wholesalers and dealers in baler and binder twine were provided a method of recalculating their ceiling prices to reflect changes in their suppliers' prices (17 F.R. 1299).

February 15, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture announced support prices for 1952-crop dry edible beans, designed to effect needed adjustments in production of the various classes of beans, and providing a national average support level of approximately 85 percent of the January 15, 1952 parity price (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 357-52, Feb. 15, 1952).

February 20, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture announced that the 1952 price support on shorn wool would operate through a loan program rather than a purchase program (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 377-52, Feb. 20, 1952). A price support program at 90 percent of parity had been announced on November 29, 1951 (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2843-51, Nov. 29, 1951).

February 21, 1952.- The Commodity Credit Corporation stated the details of the 1951-crop olive oil price support program (17 F.R. 1705).

February 21, 1952.- Disaster adjustment increases in the ceiling prices of winter storage white potatoes grown in 5 Western States were granted by the Office of Price Stabilization in Amendment 3 to Revision 1, Ceiling Price Regulation 113 (17 F.R. 1683).

February 28, 1952.- The Office of Price Stabilization, by Supplementary Regulation 90 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation, permitted certain adjustments in the price of distillers' dried products (17 F.R. 1823).

March 1, 1952.- The Administrator, Defense Materials Procurement Agency, by Delegation 7, delegated authority to the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase and make commitments to purchase kenaf and sansevieria (17 F.R. 2074).

March 3, 1952.- The Office of Price Stabilization, by Amendment 1 to Ceiling Price Regulation 89, issued February 28, 1952, provided for price differentials for sales of industrial molasses in less than car-load lots (17 F.R. 1822).

March 3, 1952.- The Office of Price Stabilization, by Revision 2 to Supplementary Regulation 31, General Ceiling Price Regulation, issued February 26, 1952, permitted sellers of cottonseed feed products who brought in feed from surplus areas to add base-period transportation costs and their customary dollars-and-cents margins to the prices they paid their suppliers when they bought the products f.o.b. their supplier's place of business (17 F.R. 1715).

March 4, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture announced a program to support the price of 1951-crop Puerto Rican tobacco at loan rates by grades based on an average loan level of 32.6 cents per pound, 90 percent of the October 1, 1951, price (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 469-52, Mar. 4, 1952).

March 5, 1952.- A program for payments to exporters of fresh and processed grapefruit by the Department of Agriculture, announced February 28, 1952, under authority of section 32, Public Law 320, 74th Congress, as amended, became effective (17 F.R. 1927).

March 6, 1952.- The National Production Authority amended its Delegation 14, which delegated to several persons, including the Secretary of Agriculture, authority to make allotments and assign ratings under revised CMP Regulation No. 6 governing construction and to process applications under NPA Order M-100 governing residential construction (17 F.R. 1971).

March 10, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture announced a 1952-crop price support loan program for specified kinds of tobacco. Loans were to be available on 1952-crop Burley, flue-cured, and Puerto Rican tobacco at 90 percent of parity. Loans on fire-cured tobacco were at 75 percent of the Burley rate, and on dark air-cured and Virginia sun-cured at 66-2/3 percent of the Burley rate (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 523-52, Mar. 10, 1952).

March 10, 1952.- The Secretary of Agriculture signed a statement proclaiming an emergency arising out of the existence of foot-and-mouth disease in Canadian livestock herds (17 F.R. 2234).

March 11, 1952.- Supplementary Regulation 9 to Ceiling Price Regulation 55, issued March 6, 1952, permitted a modification of raw material adjustment costs for tomatoes canned in Baltimore, Md. (17 F.R. 1995).

March 11, 1952.- Supplementary Regulation 10, Ceiling Price Regulation 55, issued March 6, 1952, provided adjustments in ceiling prices for tomatoes canned in the States of Delaware and Virginia and in those counties of Maryland east of Chesapeake Bay and the Susquehanna River (17 F.R. 1996).

March 13, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture announced that coconut oil and oiticica oil had been removed from export allocations and that the Department of Commerce was being authorized to place these oils under general license (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 570-52, Mar. 13, 1952).

March 14, 1952.- The Under Secretary of Agriculture asked for renewed efforts in developing county and State Agricultural Resources Conservation Programs in accordance with Secretary's Memorandum 1278 and his subsequent memorandum of March 22, 1951. The conservation programs were to be integrated more closely with watershed and river basin agricultural programs (U. S. Dept. Agr., Memorandum to Heads of All Agencies from the Under Secretary, Mar. 14, 1952). On April 4, 1952, the Production and Marketing Administration requested the chairmen of State and county PMA committees to call their groups together and see that work on these programs proceeded as rapidly as practicable (U. S. Production and Marketing Admin., Instruction No. 1060-2, Apr. 4, 1952).

March 17, 1952.- Amendment 4, Revision 1 to Ceiling Price Regulation 113, raised the base price for potatoes produced in Utah by 20 cents per hundred pounds, and made other adjustments in the potato ceiling price regulation (17 F.R. 2324).

March 17, 1952.- Revision 1 of the Office of Price Stabilization's Distribution Regulation 1 on the distribution of livestock and meat, clarifying and changing some of the provisions of the regulation, became effective. This revision, issued March 11, 1952, clarified the registration requirements to set forth more specifically some of the criteria developed by interpretation under the regulation. It also tightened the provisions requiring that suppliers sell meat to institutions of involuntary confinement and provided for certain other miscellaneous amendments (17 F.R. 2115).

March 17, 1952.- The Secretary of Agriculture revised Defense Food Delegation No. 2, delegating certain authority with respect to fishery commodities or products to the Secretary of the Interior (17 F.R. 2369).

March 18, 1952.- The Office of Price Stabilization, by Supplementary Regulation 1 to Revision 1 of Ceiling Price Regulation 113, set forth dollars-and-cents amounts to be used by growers in Maine in calculating ceiling prices for sales of white potatoes (17 F.R. 2388).

March 19, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture announced that price support would be available to producers of 1952-crop farmers' stock peanuts at a national average of not less than \$239.40 per ton. Prices were to be supported through loans and purchase agreements (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 605-52, Mar. 19, 1952). Minimum price support levels by types and areas were announced on June 23, 1952 (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1355-52, June 23, 1952). The minimum national average support price, announced March 19, 1952, was announced as the final support price on August 1, 1952 (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1686-52, Aug. 1, 1952).

March 19, 1952.- The Commodity Credit Corporation announced a program to purchase a maximum of 7,500 tons of kenaf fiber harvested after March 31, 1952, and prior to March 31, 1953 (17 F.R. 2505).

March 19, 1952.- The Office of Price Stabilization, by Ceiling Price Regulation 129, issued March 14, 1952, placed dollars-and-cents ceiling prices on horsemeat and horsemeat products (17 F.R. 2275).

March 20, 1952.- The Secretary of Agriculture urged farmers to increase their intended plantings of feed grains and announced that all agencies of the Department of Agriculture were being instructed to increase their efforts to encourage and assist farmers in planting the needed acreage and getting the highest possible yields (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 621-52, Mar. 20, 1952).

March 21, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture issued regulations governing the 1952 gum naval stores price support loan program (17 F.R. 2587). The program had been announced on December 7, 1951 (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2899-51, Dec. 7, 1951).

March 21, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture announced that honey would be supported at a national average price of 11.4 cents per pound, 70 percent of the parity price (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 628-52, Mar. 21, 1952).

March 24, 1952.- The Secretary of Agriculture issued a statement on policy regarding cooperatives (U. S. Dept. Agr., Secretary's Memo. 1307, Mar. 24, 1952).

March 24, 1952.- The Production and Marketing Administration announced that it had agreed with the Defense Transport Administration that in the future the Defense Transport Administration would not normally request the Department of Agriculture's recommendations or facts before acting on applications for Necessity Certificates on Section 302 loans in the area of Defense Transport Administration responsibility. Such requests would be confined to special situations (U. S. Production and Marketing Administration, General Notice No. 59, Mar. 24, 1952).

March 26, 1952.- The Secretary of Agriculture announced that leaders of six national cooperative associations had been invited to serve as an advisory group on matters affecting the Department's relationships with farmer cooperatives (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 654-52, Mar. 26, 1952).

March 26, 1952.- The Office of Price Stabilization, by General Overriding Regulation 26 and Amendment 2 to Supplementary Regulation 14, General Ceiling Price Regulation, provided new formulas for ceiling prices of agricultural commodities which were under Commodity Credit Corporation price support programs. The action was taken to bring the ceiling price program in line with the provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (17 F.R. 2549).

March 28, 1952.- Public Law 285, 82nd Congress, amended the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, by repealing the authority to market for oil peanuts in excess of marketing quotas without payment of the marketing penalty (66 Stat. 27). Marketing quota regulations for the 1952 crop of peanuts were modified in accordance with this law on April 7, 1952 (17 F.R. 3143).

March 31, 1952.- Processors of flaxseed feed products were authorized to increase their ceiling prices for such feeds \$5.50 per ton, by Supplementary Regulation 95 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation issued March 28, 1952, by the Office of Price Stabilization (17 F.R. 2761).

March 31, 1952.- The Office of Price Stabilization, by Supplementary Regulation 92 to General Ceiling Price Regulation, issued March 26, 1952, established dollars-and-cents ceiling prices for feed by-products of the wet milo milling industry (17 F.R. 2655).

March 31, 1952.- Defense Manpower Policy 5, issued by the Office of Defense Mobilization, established a program to encourage and intensify training of personnel in defense fields in which there were serious manpower shortages. The Department of Agriculture was directed to "Render leadership and technical assistance to those agencies and educational institutions with which the Department of Agriculture normally deals, including recommendations of standards for evaluating the quality of training proposed and conducted" (17 F.R. 2837).

March 31, 1952.- General Wage Regulation 11, which adapted the existing wage stabilization program to agricultural labor, was amended by Amendment 1, issued by the Wage Stabilization Board, to reflect increases in the cost of living which had occurred since its issuance (17 F.R. 3794).

March 31, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture announced that the Office of International Trade of the Department of Commerce was being authorized to relax export controls on inedible molasses (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 696-52, Mar. 31, 1952).

March 31, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture announced, March 7, 1952, that the fresh apple export payment program would be terminated March 31. This program had become effective August 7, 1951 (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 509-52, Mar. 7, 1952).

March 31, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture announced loan rates on "shorn wool" and purchase prices for "pulled wool" based on the national average support level of 54.2 cents per pound of wool, grease basis, for the 1952-53 marketing year (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 697-52, Mar. 31, 1952).

April 1, 1952.- Dollars-and-cents ceiling prices for baby lamb carcasses sold during April 1952, became effective through Amendment 3 to Ceiling Price Regulation 92, issued March 25, 1952 (17 F.R. 2606).

April 1, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture stated the requirements regarding the 1952-crop Texas flaxseed purchase program which had been formulated for price support purposes (17 F.R. 2959).

April 2, 1952.- Copra by-product feeds were exempted from price control by Amendment 13 to General Overriding Regulation 7, issued March 28, 1952 (17 F.R. 2762).

April 2, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture announced that it would support the general levels of prices to producers for milk and butterfat, from April 1, 1952, through March 31, 1953, at \$3.85 per hundredweight for manufacturing milk of 3.95 percent butterfat and at 69.2 cents per pound for butterfat (17 F.R. 3012).

April 2, 1952.- The farm-storage facility loan program was amended to authorize loans for facilities for the storage of pasture seeds, hay seeds, and winter cover crop seeds (17 F.R. 3013).

April 3, 1952.- Amendment 5 to Revision 1 of Ceiling Price Regulation 113 increased the base price for potatoes produced in 3 counties in southern Texas by 70 cents a hundredweight for the month of April (17 F.R. 2998).

April 3, 1952.- Revision 1 of Sub-Order 1 to Defense Food Order 2, issued March 31, 1952, by the Department of Agriculture, established the amount of the pack of the following canned vegetables required to be set aside for defense use: asparagus, lima beans, green or wax beans, carrots, sweet corn, green peas, pumpkin, sweetpotatoes, tomatoes, tomato catsup, and tomato paste (17 F.R. 2930).

April 3, 1952.- Revision 1 of Sub-Order 2 to Defense Food Order 2, issued March 31, 1952, established the amount of the pack of the following canned fruits required to be set aside for defense use: apples, apple sauce, apricots, blackberries, blueberries, cherries, Kadota figs, fruit cocktail, peaches, Bartlett pears, pineapple, and purple plums (17 F.R. 2932).

April 4, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture announced that price support loans on 1952-crop cottonseed would be available at \$66.40 per ton and that in areas where purchases might be necessary, purchases would be made at \$62.40 a ton. The supports reflected 90 percent of the November 15, 1951, parity price (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 743-52, Apr. 4, 1952).

April 7, 1952.- The Office of Price Stabilization, by Supplementary Regulation 1 to Ceiling Price Regulation 100, issued April 1, 1952, permitted long-term mail order sellers of mechanical farm equipment to follow their historic practices in determining ceiling prices for items included in their catalogs (17 F.R. 2841).

April 8, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture announced that there would be no resale loan program for 1951-crop corn, wheat, barley, rye, oats, grain sorghums, dry edible beans, rice, soybeans, flaxseed, winter cover crop seed, and hay and pasture seed under price support. It was also announced that none of the resale loans maturing during 1952 would be extended (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 758-52, Apr. 8, 1952).

April 8, 1952.- A price support program for 1952-crop hay, pasture, and range grass seed, designed to encourage production adjustments to meet requirements for soil conserving crops, was announced by the Department of Agriculture (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 747-52, Apr. 8, 1952).

April 8, 1952.- Amendment 2 to Ceiling Price Regulation 20, issued January 9, 1952, established ceiling prices for wool futures trading at the same level established for commercial sales by Ceiling Price Regulation 35, Revision 1 (17 F.R. 286). The Office of Price Stabilization, by Amendment 3 to Ceiling Price Regulation 20, issued April 25, 1952, and effective April 28, 1952, suspended ceiling prices on wool futures (17 F.R. 3741).

April 8, 1952.- Revision 1 to Ceiling Price Regulation 35, issued January 9, 1952, reduced dollar-and-cents ceiling prices on apparel wool and certain other related fibers and on the top and noils combed from these fibers by slightly over 20 percent of the previous average price levels (17 F.R. 289).

April 9, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture announced that it would offer to purchase substantial quantities of smoked pork products to divert from the market temporary burdensome supplies of pork (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 760-52, Apr. 10, 1952).

April 9, 1952.- The Office of Price Stabilization, by Amendment 1 to Supplementary Regulation 89, General Ceiling Price Regulation, issued April 4, 1952, provided an alternative method for recalculating wholesaler's ceiling prices of baler and binder twine (17 F.R. 3054).

April 9, 1952.- The sale of white flesh seed potatoes to or in retail food stores subject to Ceiling Price Regulations 15 and 16 at prices higher than ceiling prices for table stock potatoes was prohibited by the Office of Price Stabilization. The action was made effective by Amendment 6 to Revision 1 of Ceiling Price Regulation 113 (17 F.R. 3103), Amendment 13 to Ceiling Price Regulation 15 (17 F.R. 3102), and Amendment 13 to Ceiling Price Regulation 16 (17 F.R. 3103).

April 10, 1952.- Retailers who formerly sold beef to consumers by the whole carcass, side, or quarter were authorized to resume this practice by the Office of Price Stabilization in Amendment 3 to Ceiling Price Regulation 25, Revised. The amendment also allowed route truck sellers to use the ceiling prices applicable to Groups 1 and 2 stores for the zones in which their trucks operated (17 F.R. 3195).

April 10, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture announced the establishment of a cooperative insect pest survey to keep farmers informed of impending insect conditions. It was announced that the survey, in which entomologists of the Federal government, industry, and State agencies participated, would provide a skeleton organization for protection against biological warfare should the need arise (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 776-52, Apr. 10, 1952).

April 11, 1952.- A provision relating the ceiling prices of corn oil cake, flakes, and meal to their protein content was deleted from the regulation which fixed dollars-and-cents ceilings on these products by Amendment 1 to Supplementary Regulation 86 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation (17 F.R. 3234).

April 11, 1952.- Amendment 15 to General Overriding Regulation 7 exempted from price control canned artichoke products and pure maple sugar candy (17 F.R. 3234).

April 11, 1952.- A program whereby exporters of honey to specified countries during the 1952 marketing season were to receive payments from the Department of Agriculture became effective (17 F.R. 3397).

April 11, 1952.- A diversion program for honey, whereby users who diverted honey from normal channels of trade and commerce by approved methods precluding the re-use or consumption of honey as honey were to receive payments from the Department of Agriculture, became effective (17 F.R. 3401).

April 12, 1952.- Canned Maine whole soft shell clams were exempted from price control by Amendment 14 to General Overriding Regulation 7, issued April 7, 1952 (17 F.R. 3058).

April 14, 1952.- Apple processors were authorized to increase their ceiling prices in specific amounts by Supplementary Regulation 5 to Ceiling Price Regulation 56, issued April 9, 1952 (17 F.R. 3153).

April 14, 1952.- Public Law 313 of the 82nd Congress extended certain statutory provisions related to emergency powers, which would have become inoperative after the ratification of the Peace Treaty with Japan, until June 1, 1952 (66 Stat. 54). Public Law 368, May 28, 1952, extended the time to June 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 96).

April 15, 1952.- The Secretary of Agriculture called on the heads of all Department agencies to work with the Department Fertilizer Committee to develop a coordinated program for making efficient use of increased fertilizer supplies in meeting the need for additional food, feed, and fiber (U. S. Dept. Agr., Memo. to Heads of Dept. Agencies, Apr. 15, 1952).

April 16, 1952.- A Department Committee on Cooperatives was established as a subcommittee of the Policy and Program Committee of the Department of Agriculture (U. S. Dept. Agr., Secretary's Memo. 1307, Supp. 1, Apr. 16, 1952).

April 16, 1952.- Amendment 12 to General Overriding Regulation 14 issued by the Office of Price Stabilization exempted from price control rates and charges for the transportation and spreading of agricultural liming materials (17 F.R. 3405).

April 17, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture stated the requirements for loans and purchase agreements under the 1952-crop oats price support program (17 F.R. 3526). A price support program at 80 percent of the parity price had been announced on September 21, 1951 (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2324-51, Sept. 21, 1951).

April 18, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture stated the requirements for loans and purchase agreements under the 1952-crop grain sorghums price support program (17 F.R. 3573). A price support program at 80 percent of the parity price had been announced on September 21, 1951 (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2324-51, Sept. 21, 1951).

April 23, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture stated its requirements and rates by counties for loans and purchase agreements under the 1952-crop rye price support program (17 F.R. 3777). A price support program at 80 percent of the parity price had been announced on September 21, 1951 (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2324-51, Sept. 21, 1951).

April 23, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture stated its requirements and rates by counties for loans and purchase agreements under the 1952-crop barley price support program (17 F.R. 3771). A price support program at 80 percent of the parity price had been announced on September 21, 1951 (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2324-51, Sept. 21, 1951).

April 23, 1952.- The Office of Price Stabilization, by Amendment 3 to Supplementary Regulation 3 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation, increased by \$7.00 a ton the processors' ceiling price for soybean chips, soybean flakes, soybean oil cake, and 41 and 44 percent soybean oil meal in carload lots, bulk, f.o.b. Decatur, Illinois (17 F.R. 3647).

April 25, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture announced details of the price support program for 1952-crop upland cotton. The program differed from previous programs by giving greater encouragement to the use of local lending agencies and local administrative committees in the granting and servicing of loans on cotton and by making purchase agreements on cotton available for the first time (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 908-52, Apr. 25, 1952). A price support program at 90 percent of parity had been announced on November 29, 1951 (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2843-51, Nov. 29, 1951).

April 25, 1952.- The Office of Price Stabilization, by Amendment 2 to Ceiling Price Regulation 42, continued the ceiling prices for the 1951 spring pack of canned asparagus and rhubarb to the 1952 pack (17 F.R. 3743).

April 26, 1952.- The Office of Price Stabilization, by Ceiling Price Regulation 137 issued April 21, 1952, established ceiling prices for sales of superphosphate by superphosphate producers to fertilizer manufacturers and to agencies of the United States Government (17 F.R. 3542).

April 28, 1952.- Amendment 2 to Ceiling Price Regulation 101 authorized the wholesale veal industry to engage in experimental work on new cuts of veal if the work were done for defense procurement agencies on a contract basis and made some additional changes in the provisions and pricing schedules of the regulation (17 F.R. 3642).

April 28, 1952.- Amendment 13 to Ceiling Price Regulation 6 revised the ceiling prices of crude soybean oil, crude cottonseed oil, and crude corn oil. It established dollars-and-cents ceiling prices for processors' sales of lard and provided for a suspension of price controls on crude soybean oil, crude cottonseed oil, crude corn oil, tallow and greases, fat-bearing and oil-bearing animal waste materials, lard when sold by processors, and vegetable oil soapstocks (17 F.R. 3738). On May 19, 1952, the Office of Price Stabilization, in Amendment 14 to Ceiling Price Regulation 6, restored the level of ceiling prices in effect prior to the issuance of Amendment 13 for crude cottonseed oil, crude soybean oil, crude corn oil, and lard. Ceiling prices for these commodities remained suspended under Section 32 of Ceiling Price Regulation 6 (17 F.R. 4616).

April 28, 1952.- Revision 1 to General Overriding Regulation 4, issued April 25, 1952, by the Office of Price Stabilization, exempted all sales of: kenaf fiber, Indian and Eskimo handicraft objects, untanned skins of sheep and lambs with the wool still on, not including shearlings with up to one inch of wool, from price control. It suspended from price control sales of burlap, except sales made in the territories and possessions of the United States and domestic and imported raw and processed wool waste materials containing 25 percent or more of wool by fiber weight, except sales made in the territories and possessions of the United States (17 F.R. 3730).

April 28, 1952.- Amendment 1 to Ceiling Price Regulation 40, issued April 25, 1952, suspended price control on burlap (17 F.R. 3742).

April 28, 1952.- The President, by Proclamation 2974, terminated the national emergencies proclaimed on September 8, 1939, and May 27, 1941. This proclamation did not affect Proclamation 2914, issued December 16, 1950, proclaiming the existence of a national emergency (17 F.R. 3813).

April 28, 1952.- Amendment 3 to Ceiling Price Regulation 20, issued April 25, 1952, suspended price controls on sales of wool and wool top on the futures exchange (17 F.R. 3741).

April 28, 1952.- Amendment 1 to Ceiling Price Regulation 35, Revision 1, suspended price controls on greasy wool, scoured wool, wool top, wool noils, alpaca fleece, alpaca top, and alpaca noils (17 F.R. 3742).

May 2, 1952.- The suspension from price controls of the rates, charges, and compensation for services performed in connection with harvesting, preparing for market, and marketing of fresh fruits, vegetables, berries, and tree nuts effected by Amendment 2 to Supplementary Regulation 15 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation was extended through November 4, 1952, by the Office of Price Stabilization (17 F.R. 4144).

May 5, 1952.- Dollars-and-cents ceiling prices were established for used wooden agricultural containers sold in 11 Southern California counties by Ceiling Price Regulation 142, issued April 29, 1952 (17 F.R. 3822).

May 7, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture announced a 1952 program to support mohair at 75 percent of parity as of April 1, 1952, that is, a support level averaging 57.2 cents per pound (17 F.R. 4313).

May 8, 1952.- Area Ceiling Determination 2 to General Wage Regulation 11, which had established maximum piece-work rates for picking upland cotton in designated counties in California, was terminated by the Regional Wage Stabilization Board (17 F.R. 5348).

May 9, 1952.- The Office of Price Stabilization, by Delegation of Authority No. 67, issued May 8, 1952, authorized the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, to receive OPS forms DO 1-6 and to compile statistical data for the OPS based on information derived from such forms (17 F.R. 4267).

May 12, 1952.- The Secretary of Agriculture reported that a nationwide survey had revealed that farmers would need for the 1953 crop year a total of about 16 percent more new farm machinery and equipment and about 26 percent more farm machinery repair parts than they had bought in 1949 (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1034-52, May 12, 1952).

May 12, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture issued Amendment 3 to Defense Food Order 3, relieving certain restrictions on agricultural imports imposed by the order and changing provisions relating to reports. Generally, since the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, was due to expire June 30, 1952, the provisions of the order were declared not applicable to imports of commodities after that date (17 F.R. 4490).

May 13, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture issued regulations and county support rates for the 1952-crop flaxseed loan and purchase agreement program (17 F.R. 4517). A national average support price for flaxseed grading No. 1, at \$3.77 a bushel had been announced on September 14, 1951 (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2270-51, Sept. 14, 1951).

May 13, 1952.- Amendment 9 to Revision 1 of Ceiling Price Regulation 113 permitted country shippers who sold potatoes to the Armed Forces to add a markup of 86 cents per hundredweight to the f.o.b. country shipping point ceiling price, and intermediate shippers who sold potatoes to the Armed Forces to add 80 cents per hundredweight to the primary price (17 F.R. 4407).

May 14, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture issued regulations for the 1952-crop winter cover crop seed loan and purchase agreement program (17 F.R. 4553). Specific support prices had been announced on September 14, 1951 (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2271-51, Sept. 14, 1951).

May 14, 1952.- An Advisory Committee on Production Goals was established as a working subcommittee of the National Agricultural Mobilization Committee (Memorandum, Charles F. Brannan, Secretary of Agriculture, to Members, National Agricultural Mobilization Committee, May 14, 1952). This superseded an Advisory Committee for Production Goals established by the Production and Marketing Administration on June 15, 1951.

May 14, 1952.- The National Production Authority relaxed metal can order M-25, allowing a greater use of cans by several classes of food packers (17 F.R. 4409).

May 16, 1952.- A memorandum of understanding between the Production and Marketing Administration and the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation made provisions for State and County Production and Marketing Administration Committees to act as agents for the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation for the fiscal year 1953 (U. S. Prod. and Mkt. Admin., Instruction No. 1007-29, June 2, 1952).

May 19, 1952.- The National Production Authority revoked its order M-58 which had provided for the inventory control of binder and baler twine (17 F.R. 4563).

May 19, 1952.- Amendment 1 to Ceiling Price Regulation 129, issued May 14, permitted the sale of sausage containing horsemeat, provided the product was properly marked, and made certain modifications in the ceiling prices for horsemeat products (17 F.R. 4407).

May 19, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture announced the terms and conditions under which it would offer to buy cottonseed oil, cake or meal, and linters from crushers to implement its 1952-crop cottonseed price support program (17 F.R. 4638).

May 19-20, 1952.- A National Conference on the More Efficient Utilization of Fertilizer and Lime was held at the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. (Minutes, National Conference on More Efficient Utilization of Fertilizer and Lime, May 19-20, 1952).

May 20, 1952.- Amendment 13 to Ceiling Price Regulation 14 raised whole-sale markups on canned fruit cocktail, pineapple, peaches, pears, corn, green beans, peas, tomatoes, and tomato juice, and increased allowances for food packaging by wholesalers (17 F.R. 4620).

May 20, 1952.- The Office of Defense Mobilization established, by Defense Mobilization Order 16, an ODM Interagency Committee on Production Policy which included a representative of the Department of Agriculture. The committee was to advise the Director of Defense Mobilization on problems relating to continuing defense production, review Federal policies and programs relating to production, and review proposed legislation and Executive Orders relating to production (17 F.R. 4561). Defense Mobilization Order 16 was revoked on October 21, 1953 (18 F.R. 6737).

May 20, 1952.- Amendment 1 to Ceiling Price Regulation 8 suspended price controls on American upland cotton (17 F.R. 4645).

May 24, 1952.- General Wage Regulation 11, Area Ceiling Determination 4, issued by the Wage Stabilization Board on May 17 and reworded May 27, became effective. The determination set ceiling wage rates for cultivating, harvesting, packing, handling, and shipping all fruits during the crop year of 1952 in the counties of Mesa and Delta, Colorado (17 F.R. 5349).

May 26, 1952.- The Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act was amended to continue Federal administration of the Agricultural Conservation Program for two additional years beyond December 1952 (66 Stat. 95).

May 27, 1952.- Amendment 10 to Revision 1 of Ceiling Price Regulation 113 adjusted packaging allowances for early crop potatoes and made several other changes and clarifications in the regulation (17 F.R. 4848).

May 28, 1952.- A Department of Agriculture Committee on Land Acquisition Policy was established as a subcommittee of the Policy and Program Committee (U. S. Dept. Agr., Secretary's Memo. 1311, May 28, 1952).

May 28, 1952.- The Department Coordinating Committee on Transportation was established within the Department of Agriculture to assure an integrated policy on transportation matters involving legislation and hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission and other regulatory agencies on freight rates and services (U. S. Dept. Agr., Secretary's Memo. 1312, May 28, 1952).

May 30, 1952.- The Director of Defense Mobilization established an ODM Committee on Stabilization Policy consisting of the Economic Stabilization Administrator as chairman and representatives from 12 agencies, including the Department of Agriculture. The committee was to advise the Director of Defense Mobilization on the stabilization program and to make recommendations to him on proposed legislation, orders, and regulations (17 F.R. 4926). Defense Mobilization Order 17, establishing the Committee, was revoked on October 21, 1953 (18 F.R. 6737).

June 1, 1952.- Supplementary Regulation 23 to Ceiling Price Regulation 34, issued August 14, 1952, and effective as of June 1, 1952, established dollars-and-cents ceiling prices for the handling and storage of grain for the Commodity Credit Corporation under provisions of the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement (17 F.R. 7537).

June 3, 1952.- The branches, offices, and committees of the Production and Marketing Administration responsible for price support loan programs were directed to work and cooperate with banks and other lending institutions to encourage the widest participation possible by lending agencies in the price support loan operations of the Commodity Credit Corporation (U. S. Production and Marketing Administration, Notice General 67, June 3, 1952).

June 6, 1952.- The Office of Price Stabilization revoked Ceiling Price Regulation 113, Revision 1, controlling the price of white flesh potatoes (17 F.R. 5192). At the same time Amendment 16 to Ceiling Price Regulation 15 and Amendment 16 to Ceiling Price Regulation 16 removed white flesh potatoes from price control at retail (17 F.R. 5191).

June 6, 1952.- Regulations were issued governing the 1953 farm land restoration program to extend to farmers assistance needed in rehabilitating and restoring to productive use farm lands damaged by excessive rains, runoff, and floodwaters in areas designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as disaster areas under Public Law 38 of April 6, 1949 (17 F.R. 5306).

June 9, 1952.- The President issued Executive Order 10359, amending Executive Order 10161, as amended, with respect to certain plant fibers. Generally, upon certification of programs by the Defense Production Administrator, the Secretary of Agriculture was authorized to carry out specific functions under the Defense Production Act with respect to plant fibers (except abaca) not included in the definition of food in instances involving the encouragement and development of sources of supply of such fibers within the United States and its territories and possessions (17 F.R. 5269).

June 9, 1952.- After eliminating provisions which were termed inequitable, the Office of Price Stabilization extended the applicability of the 1951 frozen vegetable ceiling price regulation to the early 1952 pack by Amendment 4 (17 F.R. 4757), Supplementary Regulation 2 (17 F.R. 4760), and Amendment 1 to Supplementary Regulation 1 of Ceiling Price Regulation 81 (17 F.R. 4759), all issued May 23, 1952.

June 12, 1952.- The Department of State announced the extension of the Mexican Labor Agreement with Mexico to December 31, 1953 (U. S. Dept. of State, Bulletin, 26:985, June 23, 1952).

June 13, 1952.- The Office of Price Stabilization, by Amendment 2 to Supplementary Regulation 89, established dollars-and-cents ceilings for sales of baler and binder twine as an alternative to the pricing method already provided (17 F.R. 5346).

June 19, 1952.- The Acting Secretary of Agriculture announced that no national marketing quota for wheat would be in effect during the marketing year beginning July 1, 1953, and that no national, State, county, or farm acreage allotments would be established for the 1953 crop (17 F.R. 5633).

June 23, 1952.- The 1951-52 wheat and wheat flour export program in connection with the International Wheat Agreement was terminated and the 1952-53 program became effective (17 F.R. 5625).

June 23, 1952.- The Office of Price Stabilization, by Amendment 2 to Revision 1 of Fair Distribution Regulation 1, permitted registration of new Class 2 slaughterers who restricted their operations to the slaughter of livestock for farmers (17 F.R. 5695).

June 24, 1952.- The Office of Price Stabilization, because of the removal of white flesh potatoes from price control, restored the suspension from price control of the rates, charges, and compensation for service in connection with harvesting and marketing white flesh potatoes by Amendment 8 to Supplementary Regulation 15 of the General Ceiling Price Regulation (17 F.R. 5720).

June 24, 1952.- Supplementary Regulation 107 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation permitted processors of baby foods to determine adjusted ceiling prices for canned baby and junior foods by adding specified amounts to established ceiling prices (17 F.R. 5555).

June 25, 1952.- Amendment 4 to Defense Food Order 3 permitted importers to bring cheese and casein into a bonded warehouse in the United States or into U. S. foreign trade zones without obtaining previous authorization from the Department of Agriculture (17 F.R. 5829).

June 26, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture announced that loan applications under its program to finance purchase of mechanical driers for farm commodities might be submitted until June 30, 1952, and thereafter, until public notice was made that applications might not be submitted (17 F.R. 5853).

June 26, 1952.- The Production and Marketing Administration and the National Production Authority agreed upon a list of specific items to be considered as farm machinery as the term was used in Executive Order 10161 (17 F.R. 6129). Certain items were added to this list by an agreement of October 16, 1952 (17 F.R. 9673).

June 27, 1952.- Ice and certain luxury, speciality, or regional canned and frozen fruit, berry, and vegetable products were removed from price control by Amendment 1 to Revision 1 to General Overriding Regulation 7 issued by the Office of Price Stabilization (17 F.R. 5827).

June 27, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture gave notice of the continuation of the determination relating to agriculture imports under the Defense Production Act and of Defense Food Order 3, as amended, after June 30, 1952, if section 104 of the Defense Production Act was extended or comparable legislation was enacted and until determination and order were revoked or amended or the authority for them expired (17 F.R. 5895).

June 27, 1952.- The Office of Defense Mobilization issued a detailed policy statement on agricultural manpower. The duties connected with carrying out the policy were assigned to specific agencies, including the Department of Agriculture (17 F.R. 5764).

June 27, 1952.- A Cover Crop Subcommittee of the National Agricultural Mobilization Committee was established (U. S. Dept. Agr., National Agricultural Mobilization Committee, Memorandum, June 27, 1952).

June 30, 1952.- Wheat price support at a national average of \$2.20 a bushel to farmers for the 1952 crop was announced by the Department of Agriculture (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1416-52, June 30, 1952). A price support program at 90 percent of the parity price had been announced on August 29, 1951 (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2138-51, Aug. 29, 1951).

June 30, 1952.- The National Production Authority, by Direction 4 to NPA Order M-25, suspended can material specifications for packing perishable food products and required can manufacturers to give preference (subject to direct defense requirements) to orders for cans for packing such products (17 F.R. 5895). The direction was amended slightly on July 18 (17 F.R. 6670). The direction was revoked on September 9, 1952, effective October 15, 1952 (17 F.R. 8153).

June 30, 1952.- Public Law 429, 82nd Congress, amended and extended the Defense Production Act of 1950 and the Housing and Rent Act of 1947. Authority for allocations, priorities, requisitions, credit control, and expansion of production capacity and supply was extended through June 1953. Authority for price and wage controls was extended through April 1953. The following restrictions were included in the amendments: (1) prohibition against price ceilings on fruits and vegetables in fresh or processed form; (2) prohibition against restrictions or limitations on slaughter and any form of allocation or distribution control on meat and its products unless the Secretary of Agriculture had certified to the President that overall supply was inadequate to meet civilian or military needs; (3) prohibition against ceilings on fluid milk at less than levels approved or authorized by State regulatory bodies; (4) prohibition against ceilings on wages paid to agricultural labor. Import control provisions were modified so that the Secretary could make determinations by separate types and varieties of the commodities and authorize an increase in quotas up to 15 percent when necessary in the interest of international relationships and trade. The amendments provided that price support loans for basic crops to cooperators should be at the rate of 90 percent of parity, or at higher levels, through the period April 1953 unless producers had disapproved marketing quotas. The Office of Price Stabilization was required to use the Capehart amendment, which required all costs up to July 26, 1951, to be considered in establishing ceilings for processors on products processed from agricultural commodities, and the Herlong amendment, which required that distributors be given their pre-Korean percentage markup, in establishing ceilings on products processed from agricultural commodities in any agricultural marketing area. Margin controls which would not permit more than the normal margin of profit were required to be imposed on processors and all distributors whenever ceilings were placed on an agricultural commodity at the farm level. Any sale of fertilizer to the ultimate user by a person who had acquired it for resale was to be considered a retail sale for the purpose of determining ceiling prices under the General Ceiling Price Regulation. The amendments also specified a general policy for suspension of controls (66 Stat. 296).

June 30, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture stated requirements regarding its farm-storage facility loan program for grains and other storable crops (17 F.R. 5977). The original loan program had been initiated in June 1949 (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1424-52, July 1, 1952).

July 1, 1952.- The Secretary of Agriculture announced a national marketing quota of 1,234 million pounds of flue-cured tobacco for the marketing year beginning July 1, 1953 (17 F.R. 6022). A referendum of growers, held July 19, 1952, resulted in 97.8 percent of those voting favoring quotes for a period of three years beginning July 1, 1953 (17 F.R. 7613).

July 1, 1952.- Amendment 2 to Revision 1 of General Overriding Regulation 7, issued July 14, 1952, by the Office of Price Stabilization, exempted processed fruits and vegetables from price control (17 F.R. 6412).

July 1, 1952.- The Office of Price Stabilization, by Amendment 3 to Revision 1 of Distribution Regulation 1, modified the regulation of meat to conform with the requirements of the recent amendments to the Defense Production Act. The amendment to the regulation removed the requirements for separate registration by species and limited the provisions compelling sales of meat to institutional users to periods when meat was certified to be in short supply by the Secretary of Agriculture (17 F.R. 6698).

July 1, 1952.- Canned fruit and berry juices and mixtures including fruit ciders; canned cranberry sauce; canned mangoes; all dried fruits; certain fruits, vegetables, and their juices when sold as canned baby or junior foods; and certain dried vegetables were removed from price control by Amendment 11 to Revision 1 of General Overriding Regulation 7, issued November 18, 1952 (17 F.R. 1054).

July 1, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture issued Sub-Order 1 to Defense Food Order 1, amending Appendix A to indicate the new maximum amount of castor oil that might be used in certain specified class uses. The Sub-Order was issued on July 10, 1952, effective July 1, 1952 (17 F.R. 6431).

July 3, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture amended Defense Food Order 3, by Amendment 5, in accordance with the Defense Production Act, as amended, to continue import controls on butter, dried skimmed milk and other milk products, cheese, flaxseed, linseed oil, peanuts and peanut oil, and rice (17 F.R. 6088).

July 3, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture issued a determination, in connection with Defense Food Order 3, relating to imports under section 104 of the Defense Production Act as amended, to cover imports from July 1, 1952, through June 30, 1953 (17 F.R. 6090).

July 3, 1952.- The National Production Authority amended its Order M-43, covering the distribution of construction machinery, in regard to types of ratings and procedures. The Department of Agriculture was designated the claimant agency for construction machinery for: "(1) Food and fiber production, including construction of farm ponds and lakes and clearing, draining, reclaiming and conserving land for agricultural purposes, and (2) Food processing and distribution within the limits of the memorandum of agreement between the Administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration and the Administrator of the National Production Authority (NPA) (16 F.R. 3410) as from time to time amended or supplemented" (17 F.R. 6035).

July 7, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture announced an average loan rate of 50.6 cents per pound for 1952-crop flue-cured tobacco (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1467-52, July 7, 1952).

July 8, 1952.- Public Law 464 redefined carry-over of tobacco (66 Stat. 442).

July 8, 1952.- The ceiling price for fortified or enriched rice was established as \$0.40 above the ceiling price per hundred pounds for the same variety, class, grade, and quality of milled rice which was not enriched or fortified by Amendment 2 to Ceiling Price Regulation 12, issued July 3, 1952, by the Office of Price Stabilization (17 F.R. 6084).

July 8, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture, by Amendment 1 to Revision 1 of Sub-Order 2, Defense Food Order 2, issued July 3, 1952, and effective upon publication in the Federal Register, reduced the quantity of canned Kadota figs required to be set aside for procurement by Government agencies (17 F.R. 6088).

July 8, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture, by Amendment 1 to Revision 1 of Sub-Order 1, Defense Food Order 2, issued July 3, 1952, and effective upon publication in the Federal Register, removed set aside requirements from the 1952 production of canned pumpkin and canned tomato paste (17 F.R. 6087).

July 8, 1952.- The Office of Price Stabilization, by Amendment 31 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation, deleted potatoes from the agricultural commodities listed in section 11 under the heading of "Vegetables" (17 F.R. 6151). Potatoes were also deleted from Appendix C of Ceiling Price Regulation 22 by Amendment 50 (17 F.R. 6147).

July 8, 1952.- Certain sales by Government agencies were exempt from price ceiling regulations by Revision 1 to General Overriding Regulation 11, issued by the Office of Price Stabilization. The following were among the sales exempted: (1) to another Government agency for use and not resale; (2) to any foreign government or official agency thereof; (3) to any relief organization for donation or export sale (17 F.R. 6151).

July 9, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture issued, as Sub-Order 3 to Defense Food Order 3, a statement of policies and procedures regarding import authorizations for malted milk and related compounds, casein or lactarene, cheese, brewers rice, and registered or certified flaxseed and rice seed for planting purposes (17 F.R. 6269).

July 9, 1952.- The Production and Marketing Administration announced a plan to purchase canned sour cherries from United States processors on an offer and acceptance basis in accordance with section 32, Public Law 320, approved August 24, 1935, as amended (17 F.R. 6401).

July 11, 1952.- Amendment 4 to Ceiling Price Regulation 82, issued June 23, made the regulation applicable not only to the 1951 pack but also to later packs of frozen fruits and berries (17 F.R. 5653). This regulation did not become effective in that processed fruits and vegetables were exempted from price control as of July 1, 1952.

July 15, 1952.- The Secretary of Agriculture asked each State Agricultural Mobilization Committee to cooperate with the State Director of Selective Service in developing a satisfactory method for measuring agricultural production which could be locally adapted by County Agricultural Mobilization Committees and Local Selective Service Boards (U. S. Dept. Agr., National Agricultural Mobilization Committee Memorandum No. 1, Supplement 2, July 15, 1952).

July 16, 1952.- The Secretary of Agriculture announced production goals for the 1953 wheat, barley, rye, oats, and flaxseed crops. The wheat goal was set at 72,000,000 acres, about 8 percent below the acreage planted for harvest in 1952. Goals for barley, rye, oats, and winter-grown flaxseed represented an increase over 1952 acreage (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1542-52, July 16, 1952).

July 16, 1952.- The Secretary of Agriculture announced a dried prune and raisin export program under which he would make payments to exporters pursuant to the authority conferred by section 32 of Public Law 320, 74th Congress, as amended (17 F.R. 6607).

July 17, 1952.- The Secretary of Agriculture asked State Agricultural Mobilization Committees to consider the contribution an effective cover crop program in the States could make toward other conservation and production programs. Each committee was urged to plan a program for its own State which would result in farmers fully utilizing adapted cover crops in their farming operations (U. S. Dept. Agr., National Agricultural Mobilization Committee Memo. No. 64, July 17, 1952).

July 17, 1952.- Public Law 585, 82nd Congress, extended through December 1955 the requirement that the effective parity price for the basic commodities should be the parity price computed under the new or old formula, whichever was higher. It required that the 1953 and 1954 crops of the basic commodities be supported at 90 percent of parity except where producers had disapproved marketing quotas. It made extra long staple cotton a basic commodity for price support purposes (66 Stat. 758).

July 21, 1952.- The Secretary of Agriculture established a Committee on Agricultural Resources Conservation as a subcommittee of the Department's Policy and Program Committee to assist the Under Secretary in coordination of conservation activities and policies (U. S. Dept. Agr., Secretary's Memo. 1314, July 21, 1952).

July 21, 1952.- In accordance with the Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952, the Office of Price Stabilization, by Amendment 32 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation, amended its definitions of sale at retail and sale at wholesale, as applied to fertilizer sales, so as to provide that any sales to ultimate users, including farmers, by a person who acquired it for resale should be considered a retail sale (17 F.R. 6738).

July 23, 1952.- The Acting Secretary of Agriculture stated that the Department would prepare a plan for the multiple-purpose development, use, and conservation of the agricultural resources of the Cumberland River Basin Area (U. S. Dept. Agr., Secretary's Memo. 1315, July 23, 1952).

July 23, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture announced a winter vegetable acreage goal of 247,030 acres for 1953, 2 percent higher than the acreage for harvest in 1952. Acreage increases were recommended for lima beans, beets, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, kale, and lettuce; reductions for snap beans, celery, escarole, green peppers, shallots, and tomatoes (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1591-52, July 23, 1952).

July 24, 1952.- Tin plate inventories were frozen at the mills of major producers in order to provide tinplate for cans for the perishable food pack (U. S. National Production Authority, press release 2443, July 24, 1952). Subsequently, a directive was issued to the tin plate mills directing them to ship finished tinplate at once, and to accelerate their shipments to can manufacturing companies so that as much as possible of the food pack might be saved (U. S. National Production Authority, press release 2450, July 29, 1952).

July 24, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture announced that the Department of Commerce was being authorized to remove export controls from sugar and inedible molasses (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1604-52, July 24, 1952). The Department of Commerce removed export controls from these commodities effective July 31, 1952 (17 F.R. 7182).

July 24, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture announced that, in accordance with section 32, Public Law 320, 74th Congress, as amended, fresh Bartlett pears would be purchased from July 28, 1952 to September 30, 1952, in instances where surpluses had created serious marketing problems (17 F.R. 6891).

July 28, 1952.- The provisions of the 1953 National Agricultural Conservation Program were announced by the Department of Agriculture (17 F.R. 6995).

July 29, 1952.- The Office of Price Stabilization, by Amendment 11 to Ceiling Price Regulation 74, increased the ceiling prices of certain pork products in compliance with the provisions of section 402(d)(3) of the Defense Production Act, as amended (17 F.R. 6951).

July 29, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture announced that the average price support rate for Middling 7/8 inch upland cotton, gross weight, produced in 1952 would be 30.91 cents per pound, 90 percent of the parity price of cotton as of August 1, 1952 (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1634-52, July 29, 1952).

July 30, 1952.- Revision 1 to Supplementary Regulation 95, General Ceiling Price Regulation, established ceiling prices for processors and distributors of flaxseed feed products (17 F.R. 7010).

July 30, 1952.- Services involved in the handling and storage of raw cotton were suspended from price control by the Office of Price Stabilization in Amendment 20 to General Overriding Regulation 14 (17 F.R. 7046).

July 31, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture announced that purchase agreements would be made available for 1952-crop tall fescue seed (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1673-52, July 31, 1952).

July 31, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture announced that fresh Gravenstein apples would be purchased during the period July 31, 1952 to September 15, 1952, in instances where surpluses had created serious marketing problems. The program was in accordance with section 32, Public Law 320, 74th Congress, approved August 24, 1935, as amended (17 F.R. 7110).

August 1, 1952.- Importers and grinders of imported spices and herbs were specifically placed under the provisions of the import ceiling price regulation (Ceiling Price Regulation 31) by the Office of Price Stabilization in Amendment 12 to that order (17 F.R. 7074). Domestically produced spices, seeds, and herbs were exempted from price control when they were not mixed with an imported spice, by Amendment 5 to Revision 1, General Overriding Regulation 7 (17 F.R. 7081).

August 4, 1952.- The Acting Secretary of Agriculture advised the State Agricultural Mobilization Committees that 1953 goals for winter cover crop seeds had been set. The goals called for the same acreage to be harvested for common and Willamette vetch, roughpeas, and common rye-grass as expected in 1952. A 13 percent increase was needed in the acreage of crimson clover and 13 percent reduction in hairy vetch. No goals were established for Austrian winter peas or blue lupine because seed was in surplus supply (U. S. Dept. Agr., National Agricultural Mobilization Committee Memo. No. 59, Supplement 4, Aug. 4, 1952).

August 5, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture announced the provisions under which payments would be made for participation in the 1953 naval stores conservation program (17 F.R. 7269).

August 6, 1952.- The Secretary of Agriculture announced that grassland goals, a new phase of the goals program, would be developed throughout the country by County Agricultural Mobilization Committees (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1717-52, Aug. 6, 1952).

August 7, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture announced that it would offer to purchase canned concentrated orange juice in accordance with section 32, Public Law 320, 74th Congress, as amended (17 F.R. 7363).

August 7, 1952.- The Secretary of Agriculture announced the immediate initiation of a program to procure hay supplies in North Central States for distribution in the Kentucky-Tennessee region of most severe drought damage (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1729-52, Aug. 7, 1952).

August 7, 1952.- The Office of Price Stabilization exempted certain specified fertilizers from price control by Amendment 5 to General Overriding Regulation 3 (17 F.R. 7275).

August 8, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture developed general operating plans for carrying out an emergency hay supply program for the Kentucky-Tennessee drought area (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1749-52, Aug. 8, 1952).

August 8, 1952.- The Deputy Administrator of the Defense Production Administration announced a defense expansion goal for phosphatic fertilizers and phosphatic feed supplements and a separate goal for phosphate rock (U. S. Defense Production Administration, press release 418, Aug. 8, 1952).

August 9, 1952.- The Office of Price Stabilization, in Ceiling Price Regulation 162, issued August 5, 1952, established ceiling prices for sales of domestic and imported beet pulp products (17 F.R. 7144).

August 13, 1952.- Supplementary Regulation 31 to Ceiling Price Regulation 22 and Supplementary Regulation 114 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation permitted manufacturers of mixed fertilizers to increase their ceiling prices to reflect increased transportation costs (17 F.R. 7391, 7393).

August 16, 1952.- By Presidential Proclamation 2986, the rate of duty on dried figs was increased from $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound to $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound (17 F.R. 7567).

August 18, 1952.- The National Production Authority revoked Order M-94, which had controlled the distribution of sulfuric acid (17 F.R. 7547).

August 18, 1952.- The Acting Secretary of Agriculture announced that as a result of a referendum, on July 19, 1952, of farmers engaged in producing flue-cured tobacco, the national marketing quota of 1,234 million pounds proclaimed July 1, 1952 for flue-cured tobacco for the 1953-54 marketing year would be in effect and marketing quotas on flue-cured tobacco would be in effect for three marketing years beginning July 1, 1953 (17 F.R. 7613).

August 19, 1952.- The National Production Authority amended Order M-69 to permit users of sulfur to hold a 60-day instead of a 25-day supply in inventory (17 F.R. 7591).

August 25, 1952.- The Office of Price Stabilization, by Ceiling Price Regulation 167, established dollars-and-cents ceiling prices for processors and distributors of cottonseed feed products (17 F.R. 7778).

August 25, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture announced that prices to growers of 1952-crop tung nuts would be supported at \$67.20 per ton, reflecting 62.2 percent of the parity price as of August 1, 1952 (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1877-52, Aug. 25, 1952).

September 9, 1952.- The Secretary of Agriculture announced a national average support price of not less than \$2.21 a bushel for 1953-crop wheat, 90 percent of the August 15, 1952 parity price (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release, Sept. 9, 1952). On June 30, 1953, this minimum became the final national average support price (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1544-53, June 30, 1953).

September 9, 1952.- Amendment 1 to Revision 1 of Supplementary Regulation 95, General Ceiling Price Regulation, issued September 4, 1952, allowed price increases for flaxseed feed products sold in the form of pellets or cubes and made allowances for sacks and sacking flaxseed feed products (17 F.R. 8042).

September 9, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture announced that the national average support price for 1953-crop flaxseed grading No. 1 would be \$3.79 a bushel (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1983-52, Sept. 9, 1952).

September 10, 1952.- Rice export allocations totaling 7,280,000 one-hundred-pound bags for the period August 1 through December 31, 1952, were announced by the Department of Agriculture. The Department of Commerce announced, that effective September 11, rice exports valued at more than \$25 required a validated license with the exception of exports going to Canada (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1997-52, Sept. 10, 1952).

September 11, 1952.- The Secretary of Agriculture and the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities announced a program to encourage more efficient use of fertilizer and lime as one means of increasing food and fiber production, building up the productivity of farm land, and increasing net returns to farmers. A steering committee representing the State Extension Services, the State Agricultural Experiment Stations, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture was named to assist in providing guidance at the national level in making better use of supplies of fertilizer and lime (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1993-52, Sept. 11, 1952). In a September 22, 1952 memorandum, the Secretary of Agriculture stated that leadership in the field for the national program to promote more efficient use of fertilizer and lime would be the responsibility of the Land-Grant Colleges and that educational activities within the States would be the responsibility of the Cooperative Extension Service. The Secretary stated that the Cooperative Agricultural Extension Service would solicit the active participation of Agricultural Mobilization Committees, their member agencies, and other interested persons and organizations (U. S. Dept. Agr., National Agricultural Mobilization Committee, Memo. 70, Sept. 22, 1952). The responsibilities of the Production and Marketing Administration in connection with this program were outlined October 14, 1952 (U. S. Production and Marketing Administration, Instruction No. 1232-1, Oct. 14, 1952).

September 11, 1952.- The Secretary of Agriculture prescribed policies and procedures of the Department in discharging its responsibilities under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, providing for restrictions on imports of agricultural commodities under certain conditions, and under the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, and Executive Order 7233. Primary responsibility within the Department of Agriculture was assigned to the Administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration who was directed to consult with officials of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations and of other offices, bureaus, and agencies, within the Department, which would be affected by any contemplated action (17 F.R. 8287).

September 11, 1952.- The Production and Marketing Administration established a PMA Mobilization Plans Committee as a working committee of the Defense Program Review Board to assist in carrying out defense mobilization activities assigned to the Production and Marketing Administration (U. S. Production and Marketing Administration, Instruction No. 108-9, Sept. 11, 1952).

September 11, 1952.- The Secretary of Agriculture announced a level of price supports at prices which were the equivalent of 85 percent of the August 15, 1952 parity price for 1953-crop oats, barley, rye, and grain sorghums (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1998-52, Sept. 11, 1952).

September 12, 1952.- The National Production Authority revised Order M-24, covering tinplate and terneplate. Restrictions on the end use of terneplate were eliminated (17 F.R. 8270).

September 16, 1952.- Amendment 19 to Ceiling Price Regulation 24 made several substantive changes as well as certain clarifications and corrections in ceiling prices for beef sold at wholesale (17 F.R. 8262).

September 19, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture announced that it would continue the price support program to aid domestic producers of olive oil during the 1952 crop year (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2067-52, Sept. 19, 1952). The Department announced on May 19, 1953 that the program would be extended for one month, through May 1953 (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1178-53, May 19, 1953).

September 23, 1952.- The Defense Production Administration announced an expansion goal of \$1.5 million capital investment for additional kenaf fiber processing facilities, to be available for the 1952 crop year (U. S. Defense Production Administration, press release 438, Sept. 23, 1952).

September 24, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture announced a payment program for diverting surplus dried figs from normal commercial trade channels (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2094-52, Sept. 24, 1952).

September 25, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture announced approval of a contract between the Commodity Credit Corporation and a New York export-import firm which provided for the exchange of 975,000 bushels of government-owned wheat for approximately 2204 pounds of ammonium sulfate. The ammonium sulfate was to be delivered to Formosa for use in the assistance program of the Mutual Security Agency (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2096-52, Sept. 25, 1952).

September 27, 1952.- The President, by Proclamation 2991, pursuant to Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, imposed import fees on shelled and prepared almonds (17 F.R. 8645).

September 29, 1952.- Packers and wholesalers were authorized by the Office of Price Stabilization to raise the ceiling prices of prefabricated retail cuts of pork, specialty pork products, and dried pork products other than aged and cured to reflect recent increases in the ceilings of the whole-sale cuts of pork from which they were prepared (17 F.R. 8540).

September 29, 1952.- Retail sales of specialty pork products, prefabricated retail pork cuts, and dried pork were placed under Supplementary Regulation 5 of the General Ceiling Price Regulation by Amendment 2, issued by the Office of Price Stabilization (17 F.R. 8544).

September 29, 1952.- An 8 percent increase in the manufacturers' selling prices, applied to the highest selling prices of the industry in the period between September 1, 1951 and September 29, 1952, for agricultural and garden hand tools was authorized by the Office of Price Stabilization in Supplementary Regulation 121 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation (17 F.R. 8683), in Supplementary Regulation 34 to Ceiling Price Regulation 22 (17 F.R. 8681), and in Supplementary Regulation 1 to Ceiling Price Regulation 161 (17 F.R. 8682).

September 30, 1952.- The memorandum of agreement between the Defense Transport Administration and the Production and Marketing Administration was amended to provide that the storage facilities used in the domestic distribution of commercial fertilizer, except public storage facilities, were to be added to those storage facilities over which the Department of Agriculture exercised authority under the Defense Production Act (17 F.R. 8992).

September 30, 1952.- The Office of Price Stabilization, by Ceiling Price Regulation 173, issued September 29, 1952, established ceiling prices for the products of soybean processing with the exception of soybean oil and soybean flour. The regulation also established new price controls on soybean feed mixes (17 F.R. 8767).

October 1, 1952.- Ceiling Price Regulation 172 established dollars-and-cents ceiling prices for processors, jobbers, wholesalers, and retailers of distillers' dried products (17 F.R. 8629). The regulation was amended on October 23, 1952, to provide that no standard protein content should be specified for distillers solubles (17 F.R. 9700).

October 1, 1952.- Amendment 6 to Defense Food Order 3, issued by the Department of Agriculture, terminated import controls on two important varieties of Italian cheese and on a variety of Blue Mold cheese (17 F.R. 8546).

October 1, 1952.- The Acting Secretary of Agriculture proclaimed that the national marketing quota for Pennsylvania cigar-filler tobacco in terms of the total quantity of such tobacco which might be marketed during the marketing year beginning October 1, 1953, was 48,500,000 pounds, and for cigar-filler and cigar-binder tobacco, exclusive of type 46, was 77,000,000 pounds (17 F.R. 8892). A referendum of farmers was held on these quotas on October 29, 1952 (17 F.R. 8924). Of the cigar-filler tobacco growers voting, 61.6 voted against quotas, so the quota previously proclaimed became ineffective. Of the cigar-filler and cigar-binder tobacco growers voting, 61.7 percent favored quotas for a three-year period, 13.2 percent favored quotas for one year, and 25.1 percent opposed quotas so the quota proclaimed became effective for the year beginning October 1, 1953 (17 F.R. 10901).

October 1, 1952.- The Acting Secretary of Agriculture proclaimed that the national marketing quota for Maryland tobacco in terms of the total quantity of tobacco which might be marketed during the marketing year beginning October 1, 1953, was 42,000,000 pounds (17 F.R. 8893). A referendum of farmers held on this quota on October 29, 1952, resulted in 64.5 percent of those voting favoring quotas for three years, 9.6 percent favoring quotas for one year, and 25.9 percent opposing quotas. Therefore, the quota proclaimed became effective for 1953-54 (17 F.R. 11380).

October 1, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture, by Revision 2 to Import Determination under Defense Food Order 3, authorized additional imports of 15 percent of the quotas of all commodities subject to import quotas (17 F.R. 8547).

October 1, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture, by Amendment 1 to Sub-Order 3 of Defense Food Order 3, changed various classifications of cheese subject to import controls (17 F.R. 8548).

October 1, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture, by Sub-Order 4 to Defense Food Order 3, revoked all import authorizations for Italian type cheese issued before October 1, 1952, since certain varieties of such cheese were being excluded from import controls (17 F.R. 8548).

October 1, 1952.- The Office of Price Stabilization, by Amendment 10 to Revision 1 of General Overriding Regulation 7, removed price ceilings from certain fruits and vegetables in fresh or processed form, and exempted additional specialty food items from price control (17 F.R. 8773).

October 2, 1952.- The National Production Authority amended Order M-25 on cans to exclude fibre-body cans, to addterneplate to the list of exempted materials, and to provide additional exceptions for can users (17 F.R. 8850).

October 3, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture announced average loan levels for 1952-crop fire-cured tobacco, types 21-23; Burley, type 31; dark air-cured, types 35-36; Virginia sun-cured, type 37; and Puerto Rican filler, type 46 (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2175-52, Oct. 3, 1952).

October 6, 1952.- The Secretary of Agriculture announced that there would be no marketing quotas or acreage allotments on upland or extra long staple cotton produced in 1953 (17 F.R. 9003, 9005).

October 6, 1952.- The Office of Price Stabilization, by Amendment 10 to Ceiling Price Regulation 92, provided that no carcass or cut of yearling mutton or mutton might be sold at a price higher than the ceiling price for a prime yearling carcass or the corresponding cut of prime yearling. The amendment, substantially, suspended ceiling prices on yearling mutton and mutton while retaining an over-riding ceiling to prevent evasion (17 F.R. 8947). At the same time, by Amendment 1 to Supplementary Regulation 79 of the General Ceiling Price Regulation, definitions of lamb and mutton were revised to reflect the termination of grading and grademarking requirements on yearling mutton and mutton (17 F.R. 8953). The termination of grading and grademarking requirements on yearling mutton and mutton were effected by Revision 1 to Distribution Regulation 2 (17 F.R. 8950).

October 7, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture announced acreage and production goals for 17 spring vegetables. The total acreage goal was 501,000 acres, 8 percent higher than the acreage harvested in 1952. The production goal called for a 3 percent increase over 1952 (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2185-52, Oct. 7, 1952).

October 7, 1952.- The Office of Price Stabilization, by Amendment 1 to Ceiling Price Regulation 167, provided that the ceiling prices of feed mixes containing cottonseed feed products should be based on the ceiling price of the basic ingredient, plus the cost of the other ingredients, plus a one dollar per ton mixing allowance (17 F.R. 8948).

October 7, 1952.- Amendment 2 to Revision 1 of Supplementary Regulation 95, General Ceiling Price Regulation, provided that the ceiling prices of feed mixes containing flaxseed feed products should be based on the ceiling price of the basic ingredient plus the cost of the other ingredients, plus a one dollar per ton mixing allowance (17 F.R. 8954).

October 14, 1952.- The Secretary of Agriculture and the Federal Disaster Relief Coordinator announced plans for continued operation of the emergency hay program (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2241-52, Oct. 14, 1952).

October 14, 1952.- Amendment 3 to Ceiling Price Regulation 12 revised ceiling prices for the various varieties of milled head rice to reflect changes in the legal minimum price for rough rice (17 F.R. 9142).

October 15, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture offered to make payments to exporters of raisins pursuant to section 32 of Public Law 320, 74th Congress, as amended (17 F.R. 9125). The program had first been announced September 25, 1952 (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2087-52, Sept. 25, 1952). The Department announced, effective August 11, 1953, that the final date for export under this program would be September 30, 1953 (18 F.R. 4701).

October 15, 1952.- Sales of imported raw cotton were suspended from price control by the Office of Price Stabilization in Amendment 9, Revision 1 to General Overriding Regulation 4 (17 F.R. 9164).

October 17, 1952.- A national average support price of \$2.56 a bushel, 90 percent of the current parity price, for the 1953 crop of soybeans was announced by the Department of Agriculture (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2273-52, Oct. 17, 1952).

October 20, 1952.- The Office of Price Stabilization, by Amendment 4 to Revision 1 of Distribution Regulation 1, permitted the registration of slaughterers who slaughtered during the base period, January 1, 1950 to February 9, 1951, but who failed to register by the cut-off date of December 15, 1951, and suspended requirements under the regulation concerning the volume of slaughter (17 F.R. 9164).

October 27, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture announced a program for making loans available to finance the purchases of drying equipment for farm commodities during the period November 1, 1952, through June 30, 1953 (17 F.R. 9769).

October 29, 1952.- Amendment 12 to Ceiling Price Regulation 92 suspended price control of lamb, yearling, and mutton products at wholesale (17 F.R. 9812).

October 31, 1952.- The Secretary of Agriculture announced a national average support price for wool shorn or pulled at 90 percent of parity for the calendar year 1953 (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2378-52, Oct. 31, 1952). Details of the program were announced December 3, 1952 (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2603-52, Dec. 3, 1952).

November 1, 1952.- Ceiling Price Regulation 177, issued October 27, 1952, established ceiling prices for processors and distributors of alfalfa products (17 F.R. 9720).

November 5, 1952.- The Secretary of Agriculture announced that pooled stocks of 1951 cotton would not be offered for sale by the Commodity Credit Corporation during the period when producers were marketing the bulk of the 1952 crop and that offers to sell the small stocks of 1948, 1949, and 1950 cotton held by the Corporation were being discontinued (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2415-52, Nov. 5, 1952).

November 5, 1952.- Amendment 9 to Supplementary Regulation 15 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation, issued November 18, 1952, suspended indefinitely from price control the rates, fees, and charges for services performed in connection with harvesting, preparing for market, and marketing of all fresh fruits, vegetables, berries, and tree nuts (17 F.R. 10543).

November 5, 1952.- Amendment 2 to Ceiling Price Regulation 167 made several changes in regard to ceiling prices for cottonseed feed products. These included allowances for transportation costs in specific circumstances, an increase in prices for products produced in eastern Tennessee, and a redefinition of certain products (17 F.R. 9854).

November 5, 1952.- The Secretary of Agriculture proclaimed a marketing quota of 546 million pounds of Burley tobacco for 1953 (17 F.R. 10134). A general reduction of 10 percent was made in acreage allotments for 1953 compared with 1952 (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2416-52, Nov. 5, 1952). In a referendum of farmers producing Burley tobacco, held November 22, 1952, 97 percent favored quotas for three years, so the quota proclaimed became effective and the Department announced that quotas would be in effect for three years (17 F.R. 11737).

November 5, 1952.- The Secretary of Agriculture proclaimed a marketing quota of 4,854,000 pounds for Virginia sun-cured tobacco for 1953 (17 F.R. 10135). The quota represented a general increase of about nine percent in most farm acreage allotments for 1953 compared with 1952 (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2417-52, Nov. 5, 1952). In a referendum of farmers held November 22, 1952, 97.1 percent of those voting favored quotas for a period of three years, 2 percent favored quotas for one year, and 0.9 percent were opposed to quotas. The Department therefore stated that the quotas announced would be in effect for 1953-54 and that quotas would be in effect for three marketing years beginning in 1953 (17 F.R. 11380).

November 12, 1952.- The Office of Price Stabilization rescinded a previous rollback of the prices of two varieties of milled rice, Calrose and Rex Mira (17 F.R. 10292).

November 12, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture, by Amendment 2 to Sub-Order 3 of Defense Food Order 3, relieved restrictions on importations of Italian type cheese (17 F.R. 10449).

November 14, 1952.- The Secretary of Agriculture proclaimed that marketing quotas and acreage allotments would not be in effect for the 1953 crop of corn (17 F.R. 10497).

November 14, 1952.- The Secretary of Agriculture proclaimed a national marketing quota of 65,300,000 pounds of fire-cured tobacco which might be marketed during the year beginning October 1, 1953, and of 29,800,000 pounds for dark air-cured tobacco (17 F.R. 10589).

November 14, 1952.- The Secretary of Agriculture proclaimed a national marketing quota for the 1953 crop of peanuts of 663,000 tons and a national peanut acreage allotment for 1953 of 1,678,481 acres (17 F.R. 10537).

November 15, 1952.- The Secretary of Agriculture ordered that, effective November 15, 1952, all soil survey activities of the Department should be conducted by the Soil Conservation Service and that all research in soil and crop management, and in water management on farms related to crop production should be conducted by the Agricultural Research Administration. The Soil Conservation Service was directed to continue studies in irrigation and drainage engineering directly related to Soil Conservation Service operations and to provide engineering and other technical services (U. S. Dept. Agr., Secretary's Memo. 1318, Oct. 14, 1952).

November 17, 1952.- Establishment for the first time of a Production and Marketing Administration Committee to administer the Agricultural Conservation Program in Alaska was announced by the Secretary of Agriculture (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2497-52).

November 17, 1952.- The Office of Price Stabilization, by Amendment 21 to Ceiling Price Regulation 24, issued November 12, 1952, authorized the sale of imported, ungraded, boneless beef provided it was sold for no more than the ceiling price of the lowest grade of beef priced under the wholesale beef ceiling price regulation (17 F.R. 10293).

November 18, 1952.- Certain canned soups; shells and kernels of apricots and peaches; canned marrons; Chinese chow mein and chop suey; water-ground wheat flour; water-ground buckwheat flour; tapioca food starch sold in bulk; food flavoring extracts, except vanilla extract, in containers of not more than 16 ounces; artificial colors for food in containers of not more than 16 ounces; mincemeat; prepared pastry dough or batter, excluding dry mixes; stuffed dried fruits; and canned vegetable aspic were decontrolled by Amendment 11 to Revision 1 of General Overriding Regulation 7, issued by the Office of Price Stabilization, November 18, 1952 (17 F.R. 10544).

November 18, 1952.- General Overriding Regulation 39, issued November 13, 1952, provided that ceiling prices for sales of fluid milk products, except for bulk sales by producers, should be the applicable State minimum, maximum, or implied contract prices. Sales of fluid milk products not subject to price limitations fixed by a State regulatory body were either to remain subject to the General Ceiling Price Regulation, as amended, or, to the extent that this regulation had been superseded by Area Milk Price Regulations, become subject to area regulations (17 F.R. 10405).

November 22, 1952.- Amendment 2 to Ceiling Price Regulation 65, issued November 17, 1952, retained the specific dollars-and-cents ceiling prices for sales by canners of canned salmon of the 1952 pack which were established for sales of the 1951 pack (17 F.R. 10509).

November 24, 1952.- Ceiling prices of pork sold at wholesale were suspended by the Office of Price Stabilization, except for sales of semi-sterile pork products under Ceiling Price Regulation 14, in Amendment 18 to Ceiling Price Regulation 74 (17 F.R. 10725).

November 25, 1952.- Ceiling prices for sales of baler and binder twines by Canadian jobbers and wholesalers were established by the Office of Price Stabilization at the same levels as for similar twines made in the United States (17 F.R. 10626).

November 26, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture announced national production goals of 359,000,000 bushels of white potatoes and 40,670,000 bushels of sweet potatoes for the 1953 crop (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2551-52, Nov. 26, 1952).

November 26, 1952.- Differentials between the Minneapolis, Minnesota base ceiling price for flaxseed feed products and ceilings for processors in six other areas of production were increased \$2.00 a ton by Amendment 4 to Revision 1 of Supplementary Regulation 95, General Ceiling Price Regulation (17 F.R. 10702). On the same date, by Amendment 5, processors' ceiling prices for linseed meal and other flaxseed feed products at all producing points were increased by \$4.00 a ton (17 F.R. 10816).

November 26, 1952.- The Office of Price Stabilization, by Amendment 13 to Revision 1 of General Overriding Regulation 7, exempted imported spices, seeds, and herbs from price control (17 F.R. 10776).

November 27, 1952.- The Office of Defense Mobilization, in its Order 23, fixed agency responsibilities for completing and maintaining the mobilization base, which was defined as that capacity available to permit rapid expansion of production, sufficient to meet military, war-supporting, essential civilian, and export requirements in event of a full-scale war. Programming the mobilization base was to be guided in general by the ODM Mobilization Base Program Committee. The Department of Agriculture was to have primary responsibility for programming the mobilization base for food and other agricultural commodities, and for action to complete the mobilization base with respect to encouraging the expansion of food and agricultural capacity and effecting the necessary shifts in production patterns by the use, where appropriate, of Government aids and by procuring agricultural commodities for stockpiling or resale for industrial uses (17 F.R. 10720). Defense Mobilization Order 23 was redesignated Defense Mobilization Order I-4 on October 21, 1953 (18 F.R. 6736).

November 28, 1952.- The Secretary of Agriculture delegated his authority to determine commodities in short supply for purposes of implementing Title III, Chapter XI of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1953 (66 Stat. 637) to the Administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration (17 F.R. 10976). The Supplemental Appropriation Act for 1953, approved July 15, 1952, had provided special limitations relating to prices paid on the expenditure of Mutual Security Agency's fund appropriated by this act, for the purchase of agricultural commodities (66 Stat. 637).

November 29, 1952.- Defense Manpower Policy 10, issued by the Director to Defense Mobilization, directed five Federal agencies to take steps necessary to insure the full use of domestic farm workers and to attract to agriculture additional workers, and thus minimize the need for employing foreign labor (17 F.R. 10810).

December 3, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture announced that the 1953 mohair support price level would be at 78 percent of parity (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2602-52, Dec. 3, 1952).

December 3, 1952.- A program for the domestic production of 1953-crop castor beans on approximately 125,000 acres was authorized by the Department of Agriculture at the request of the Munitions Board. The beans were to be purchased by the Commodity Credit Corporation (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2604-52, Dec. 3, 1952).

December 3, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture announced price support rates for winter cover crop seeds to be harvested in 1953 (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2605-52, Dec. 3, 1952).

December 5, 1952.- Exporters of fresh and processed oranges and orange products who made exports to specified countries between this date and September 30, 1953, were eligible to apply for stated export payments by the Department of Agriculture (17 F.R. 10921).

December 5, 1952.- Exporters of grapefruit and grapefruit products who made exports to named countries between this date and September 30, 1953, were eligible to apply for stated export payments by the Department of Agriculture (17 F.R. 10926).

December 5, 1952.- The Secretary of Agriculture determined that the amount of sugar needed to meet the requirements of U. S. consumers for the calendar year 1953 was 7,800,000 short tons, raw value (17 F.R. 11155). This quota was subsequently amended.

December 8, 1952.- The rates, fees, and charges made by timber owners for the right to face, tap, or cup standing trees for sap and gum were exempt from price control by Amendment 29 to General Overriding Regulation 14, issued by the Office of Price Stabilization (17 F.R. 11146).

December 9, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture announced requirements with respect to the 1952-crop tung nut price support program (17 F.R. 11220).

December 10, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture announced that there would be no marketing quotas and no acreage allotments on the 1953 crop of rice (17 F.R. 11303).

December 11, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture announced a program to support the price of 1952-crop Puerto Rican tobacco at an average loan level of 33.1 cents per pound, 90 percent of the parity price as of October 1, 1952 (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2674-52, Dec. 11 1952).

December 15, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture offered to purchase substantial quantities of smoked pork products to divert burdensome supplies from the market (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2693-52, Dec. 15, 1952).

December 18, 1952.- The Office of Price Stabilization, by Supplementary Regulation 41 to Ceiling Price Regulation 22, permitted domestic processors of mixed nuts, which mixture contained domestically processed imported nuts, to increase ceiling prices to reflect current net costs by allowing the processors to treat imported nuts as if they were domestically produced (17 F.R. 11594).

December 19, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture announced a price support program for gum naval stores at a level which represented 90 percent of the estimated parity price of crude pine gum, processed basis, as of the beginning of the marketing year, April 1, 1953 (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2748-52, Dec. 19, 1952).

December 22, 1952.- The Office of Price Stabilization, by Amendment 5 to Revision 1 of Ceiling Price Regulation 25, made four changes in the regulation: (1) provided new schedules of beef cut ceiling prices for stores operating in Zones 19 and 24; (2) permitted retailers to predice boneless neck meat and heel of round and to sell it as prediced stew beef at the ceiling price established for that cut; (3) made provision for the establishment of separate and higher ceiling prices for certain specialty stores selling mostly prime grade of beef; and (4) defined and priced two new specialty products. Revision 1 also made certain clarifications and minor corrections in Ceiling Price Regulation 25 (17 F.R. 11385).

December 23, 1952.- Production goals for 1953 were announced by the Department of Agriculture. Increases in the production of feed grains, hay, and grass were asked. Decreases in the production of cotton, wheat, and oilseeds were recommended (U. S. Dept. of Agr., press release 2775-52, Dec. 23, 1952).

December 30, 1952.- The Department of Agriculture, by Amendment 7, Defense Food Order 3, established import restrictions on dried whole milk, dried buttermilk, and dried cream and removed import restrictions on casein and on processed cheeses made from Edam or Gouda cheese (17 F.R. 11866). Amendment 3 to Sub-Order 3 of Defense Food Order 3 stated policies and procedures regarding these import restrictions (17 F.R. 11867). The change was also reflected in Revision 3 of Import Determination re DFO-3, which, in addition, was amended to increase the import quotas for Blue Mold cheese for the remainder of the year ending June 30, 1953, by 500,000 pounds (17 F.R. 11868).

January 1, 1953.- The National Production Authority amended its order M-25, governing cans, on December 31, 1952, effective January 1, 1953, to delete the provisions of the order which established quota percentage limitations or were predicated on the existence of quota percentage limitations (18 F.R. 21).

January 5, 1953.- The Office of Price Stabilization, by Amendment 2 to Ceiling Price Regulation 162, issued December 29, 1952, permitted the performance of long term contracts providing special services or facilities in regard to wet beet pulp without being subject to the wet beet pulp dollar-and-cent ceiling price restrictions of CPR 162 (17 F.R. 11815).

January 5, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced support prices for 1953-crop dry edible beans reflecting to growers a national average support level of approximately 87 percent of the December 15, 1952 parity price (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 16-53, Jan. 5, 1953).

January 6, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture increased the quota for flue-cured tobacco proclaimed July 1, 1952 (17 F.R. 6022) for the marketing year 1953-54 to 1,294,000,000 pounds (18 F.R. 172).

January 13, 1953.- The Office of Price Stabilization, by Amendment 16 to Revision 1 of General Overriding Regulation 7, exempted from price control certain minor products used principally as feeds or feed ingredients (18 F.R. 279).

January 14, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced that the 1953 crop of extra long staple cotton would be supported at a level 2.4 times the level at which upland cotton was supported (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 93-53, Jan. 14, 1953).

January 14, 1953.- The Office of Price Stabilization, by Amendment 1 to Ceiling Price Regulation 177, revised basic ceiling prices for sun-cured alfalfa meal and modified the method provided for adjusting such prices (18 F.R. 228).

January 14, 1953.- All sales of agricultural liming materials were exempted from price control by Amendment 1 to Ceiling Price Regulation 77 and Amendment 7 to General Overriding Regulation 3 (18 F.R. 308).

January 15, 1953.- The Department of Commerce removed used or reclaimed cotton linters from the positive list of commodities, the export of which were controlled (18 F.R. 539).

January 15, 1953.- The Office of Price Stabilization, by Amendment 5 to Ceiling Price Regulation 12, announced increases in ceiling prices for all varieties of milled rice included in certain groups (18 F.R. 387).

January 19, 1953.- Supplementary Regulation 130 to General Ceiling Price Regulation provided a method for restoring normal price relationships in the evaporated milk industry (18 F.R. 419).

January 20, 1953.- Manufacturers of mixed fertilizers were given authorization to adjust their ceiling prices for bagged superphosphate fertilizer to compensate for increases in freight costs by Amendment 1 to Supplementary Regulation 114 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation (18 F.R. 360).

January 20, 1953.- Dollars-and-cents ceiling prices for warehouse handling and storage of peanuts for the Commodity Credit Corporation were established by Supplementary Regulation 35 to Ceiling Price Regulation 34 (18 F.R. 356).

January 21, 1953.- Ezra Taft Benson became Secretary of Agriculture.

January 21, 1953.- Department of Agriculture agencies and offices, with the exception of the Solicitor's Office, were regrouped into the following four functional divisions: Commodity Marketing and Adjustment; Agricultural Credit; Research, Extension and Land Use; and Departmental Administration. The group heads who were designated and the Solicitor were directed to report on all functional and operating matters to the Under Secretary. The Commodity Marketing and Adjustment group comprised the following agencies: Commodity Credit Corporation, Commodity Exchange Authority, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, and the Production and Marketing Administration except the Agricultural Conservation Programs Branch. The Farm Credit Administration, the Farmers Home Administration, and the Rural Electrification Administration made up the Agricultural Credit group. The following agencies and offices and the Agricultural Conservation Program Branch comprised the Research, Extension and Land Use group: Agricultural Research Administration, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Extension Service, Forest Service, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, and the Soil Conservation Service. The Departmental Administration group was composed of the following: Hearing Examiners, Library, Office of Budget and Finance, Office of Information, Office of Personnel, and Office of Plant and Operations (U. S. Dept. Agr., Secretary's Memorandum 1320, Jan. 21, 1953).

January 22, 1953.- The Office of Price Stabilization, by Amendment 10 to Supplementary Regulation 7 of Ceiling Price Regulation 22, authorized an increase of approximately one percent in ceiling prices established under the regulation for sales of mixed fertilizers when those commodities were sold by their manufacturers (18 F.R. 502).

January 22, 1953.- Supplementary Regulation 131 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation permitted all manufacturers of mixed fertilizers whose ceiling prices were established under the GCPR, to adjust those ceiling prices by the addition of an amount approximating one percent of such prices (18 F.R. 510).

January 24, 1953.- The President, by Executive Order 10432, established the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization to advise with respect to changes in the organization and activities of the executive branch of the Government for the purpose of promoting economy and efficiency in the operations of that branch (18 F.R. 617).

January 29, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture released a telegram to the Governor of Colorado stating that the Secretary was doing everything possible to secure the removal of price controls on meat (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 213-53, Jan. 29, 1953).

February 3, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture called upon producers to follow an orderly pattern of cattle marketing, and called upon processing and distribution agencies to develop a consumer demand for beef (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 259-53, Feb. 3, 1953).

February 4, 1953.- Executive Order 10433 terminated the Defense Production Administration as a separate agency and transferred its functions to the Office of Defense Mobilization (18 F.R. 761).

February 6, 1953.- Following the establishment of the Agricultural Conservation Program Branch as a unit independent from the Production and Marketing Administration and its transfer by Secretary's Memorandum 1320 to agencies designated as the Research Extension and Land Use Group, the Administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration outlined procedures for communication between the PMA State Committees, which were responsible for field administration of the Agricultural Conservation Program, and the Agricultural Conservation Program Branch, which was responsible for the establishment of conservation policies and procedures (U. S. Production and Marketing Administration, Notice ACP-57, Feb. 6, 1953). The February 6 notice was replaced by one providing for minor changes in procedure on March 7, 1953 (U. S. Production and Marketing Administration, Notice ACP-57, Mar. 7, 1953).

February 6, 1953.- The Office of Price Stabilization, by Amendment 19 to Revision 1 of General Overriding Regulation 7, exempted the following from price control: all livestock and meat sold in continental United States, at all levels of distribution; all edible fish, except processed codfish sold outside continental United States; and all sales by restaurants in continental United States which were formerly controlled by Ceiling Price Regulations 11 and 134. The amendment also revoked all of the meat distribution regulations. It also provided exemption from price control for all food and restaurant commodities for which price ceilings had previously been suspended by General Overriding Regulation 7 (18 F.R. 823).

February 6, 1953.- The National Production Authority revoked Order M-25 governing cans (18 F.R. 799). NPA Orders M-8 and M-24, relating to tin and to tin plate and terneplate respectively, were revoked the same day (18 F.R. 798).

February 6, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced that a substantial reduction would be made in the quantity of corn shipped to market for sale by the Commodity Credit Corporation (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 303-53, Feb. 6, 1953).

February 9, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture announced continued operation of the emergency program for hay supply to designated drought areas, under an additional allocation of \$1,500,000 for this disaster aid (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 315-53, Feb. 9, 1953).

February 10, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture named the Assistant Chief of the Soil Conservation Service as Chief of the Agricultural Conservation Program of the Department of Agriculture (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 327-53, Feb. 10, 1953).

February 12, 1953.- Poultry, game, eggs, soaps, cleansers, detergents, and fats and oils, except oleomargarine, were exempted from price control regulations by the Office of Price Stabilization in Amendment 20 to Revision 1 of General Overriding Regulation 7 (18 F.R. 899).

February 13, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture appointed a committee to study the cotton export situation and make recommendations directed at enlarging the foreign market for cotton (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 352-53, Feb. 13, 1953).

February 13, 1953.- The Office of Price Stabilization, by Revision 1 to Amendment 17 of General Overriding Regulation 7, issued January 30, 1953, exempted sales of brewers' wet grains from price control (18 F.R. 693).

February 13, 1953.- Ceiling Price Regulation 185, issued January 30, 1953, established dollars-and-cents ceiling prices for processors' bulk sales of brewers' dried products of 24 percent or higher protein content at seven basing points (18 F.R. 684).

February 18, 1953.- The Office of Price Stabilization exempted from price control dairy products, oleomargarine, farm machinery and equipment, food-producing machinery, cotton ginning machinery, lumber and wood products, and a large number of other commodities and services (U. S. Office of Price Stabilization, press release 1744, Feb. 18, 1953).

February 19, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced that the Commodity Credit Corporation would purchase moderate quantities of new corn so that necessary marketings of CCC-owned off-grade corn would have only a minimum effect on grain markets (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 404-53, Feb. 19, 1953).

February 19, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture urged farmers to avoid over-production of cotton in 1953, indicating that production of 12 to 12.5 million bales for 1953 appeared desirable (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 405-53, Feb. 19, 1953).

February 19, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced 1953 production goals calling for slight increases in the acreage of summer vegetables for fresh market and of summer melons and for small decreases in the acreage for fall vegetables and vegetables for commercial processing (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 392-53, Feb. 19, 1953).

February 20, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced a program for the domestic production and procurement of 1953-crop castor beans (18 F.R. 1103).

February 25, 1953.- All dry groceries except coffee and coffee concentrates were exempted from price control by the Office of Price Stabilization through revocation of General Overriding Regulation 24 and all orders issued under it, and by the revocation of Ceiling Price Regulations 14, 15, and 16. The dry groceries decontrolled included: flour, tea, rice, cereals, soups, jams and jellies, macaroni and spaghetti products, cocoa and chocolate, and pet foods (U. S. Office of Price Stabilization, press release 398, Feb. 25, 1953).

February 25, 1953.- Amendment 22 to Revision 1 of General Overriding Regulation 7 exempted from price control the following: all sales of all dry groceries formerly controlled at the retail level, except coffee and coffee concentrates; all tobacco products; and all confectionery and confectionery mixes including candies and nuts (18 F.R. 1138).

February 25, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture suspended consolidation of State and county field offices of the Department. Consolidation of State and county offices had been announced as Department policy by Secretary's Memorandum 1278 which was issued February 15, 1951 (U. S. Dept. Agr., Secretary's Memorandum 1278, Suppl. 1, Feb. 25, 1953).

February 26, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced that the minimum level of price support for 1953-crop upland cotton, basis Middling 7/8 inch, would be 30.80 cents per pound, 90 percent of the parity price; for extra long staple cotton would be 73.92 cents per pound; for American-Egyptian cotton would be 74.52 cents per pound; and for Sealand and Sea Island cotton would be 56.22 cents per pound (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 456-53, Feb. 26, 1953). Average loan rates at the same level as the minimum loan levels were announced July 31, 1953 (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1875-53, July 31, 1953).

February 27, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture announced that dairy product prices would be supported at 90 percent of parity for another year beginning April 1, 1953. Such price support operations as were needed were to be carried out through offers to purchase butter, cheese, and non-fat dry milk solids (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 467-53, Feb. 27, 1953).

February 27, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced that the minimum national average level of price support for 1953-crop corn would be \$1.58 per bushel, and that for 1953-crop rice it would be \$4.84 per hundredweight. These levels represented 90 percent of the parity price for these commodities as of February 15, 1953 (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 465-53, Feb. 27, 1953).

March 2, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced that a special cotton loan advisory committee had been appointed to study operations of the cotton loan price support program (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 475-53, Mar. 2, 1953).

March 4, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture announced that Commodity Credit Corporation price supports would not be made available on the 1953 crops of hay and pasture seeds (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 507-53, Mar. 4, 1953).

March 5, 1953.- The Office of Price Stabilization, by Amendment 23, Revision 1 to General Overriding Regulation 7, exempted from price control all bakery products, glycerine, cocoa beans, and products derived from cocoa beans (18 F.R. 1331).

March 5, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced that a special committee had been appointed to study the peanut price support program and advise regarding methods for the 1953 crop (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 526-53, Mar. 5, 1953).

March 9, 1953.- General Order DTA-2 of the Defense Transport Administration, providing for preferential use of port facilities for storing and handling bulk grain for export, was suspended until further order. This action was taken upon recommendation of the Department of Agriculture (18 F.R. 1421). The order was revoked July 1, 1953 (18 F.R. 3939).

March 10, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture established the Foreign Agricultural Service to replace the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations (U. S. Dept. Agr., Secretary's Memo. 1320, Suppl. 1, Mar. 10, 1953).

March 12, 1953.- The Office of Price Stabilization, by General Overriding Regulation 44, exempted from price control all sales of all commodities and services in the United States except sales of certain chemicals and of specified industrial materials (18 F.R. 1477).

March 12, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced a support price of \$3.74 per hundredweight for manufacturing milk testing 3.95 percent butterfat and 67.3 cents per pound for butterfat under the 1953-54 dairy price support program. These prices were based on the 90 percent of parity dairy support level announced February 27 (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 597-53, Mar. 12, 1953). The prices at which specified dairy products would be purchased to maintain this level of support were announced April 2, 1953 (18 F.R. 1912).

March 13, 1953.- The functions of the National Security Resources Board and of the Chairman of that Board were transferred to the Director of Defense Mobilization by Executive Order 10438 (18 F.R. 1491). The National Security Resources Board was formally abolished on June 12, 1953 (18 F.R. 3375).

March 17, 1953.- The Office of Price Stabilization, by Amendment 1 to General Overriding Regulation 44, exempted from price control all sales of all commodities and services in the United States, in its territories and possessions, and in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (18 F.R. 1567).

March 18, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture stated its requirements with respect to the 1953-crop Texas flaxseed purchase program. The program was formulated for price support purposes (18 F.R. 1650).

March 20, 1953.- The Administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration announced a new policy with respect to the composition of State PMA Committees and duties, qualifications, appointment, pay, and tenure of State Committeemen. State Committees were to be responsible for determining program and administration policy but the execution of these policies was to be carried out by employees of the Committee under the direction of a State Executive Officer, later designated as State Administrative Officer. Committeemen, including the Chairman, were to serve and be paid on a per diem basis (U. S. Production and Marketing Administration, Instruction 104-2, Mar. 20, 1953). Minor revisions were made in this order May 11, 1953 (U. S. Production and Marketing Administration, Instruction 104-2, May 11, 1953).

March 20, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture advised turkey growers to adjust production to probable demand, stating that they should be prepared to accept market prices for the birds grown in 1953 (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 657-53, Mar. 20, 1953).

March 23, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture offered to buy boneless beef to help encourage additional domestic consumption of beef and to help stabilize the price situation facing United States cattle producers (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 667-53, Mar. 23, 1953).

March 25, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced a 1953-crop price support loan program and the minimum cents-per-pound levels at which specified kinds of tobacco grown in the United States and Puerto Rico would be supported. Loans were to be available at 90 percent of parity on Burley, flue-cured, Maryland, Puerto Rican, and cigar-filler and cigar-binder tobacco. Loans on fire-cured tobacco were to be at 75 percent of the Burley rate and on dark air-cured and Virginia sun-cured at 66 2/3 percent of the Burley rate (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 682-53, Mar. 25, 1953). The minimum loan levels announced March 25, were announced as the final loan levels on October 5, 1953 (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2423-53, Oct. 5, 1953). Loan rates by grades for 1953-crop cigar-filler and binder tobacco were announced on October 19, 1953 (18 F.R. 6695).

March 27, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture warned potato growers against overplanting (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 702-53, Mar. 27, 1953).

March 31, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced a national average wool support price of 53.1 cents per pound, grease basis, for the 1953-54 marketing year. The support price was based on 90 percent of the March 31 parity price for wool (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 739-53, Mar. 31, 1953).

April 1, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced that honey would be supported during the 1953 marketing season at a national average price of 10.5 cents per pound, 70 percent of the parity price (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 754-53, Apr. 1, 1953). The Department issued regulations governing this program on April 6, 1953 (18 F.R. 1985).

April 1, 1953.- A diversion program for honey, instituted under authority of section 32 of Public Law 320, 74th Congress, as amended, became effective. The Department of Agriculture offered to make payments to users who diverted honey from normal channels of trade and commerce by approved methods precluding the re-use or consumption of honey as honey (18 F.R. 1958).

April 1, 1953.- A program whereby exporters of honey to certain foreign countries during the 1952 marketing season were to receive payments pursuant to section 32 of Public Law 320, 74th Congress, as amended, from the Department of Agriculture became effective (18 F.R. 1956). This 1953 marketing season program was terminated October 17, 1953 (18 F.R. 6657).

April 1, 1953.- The President, in Proclamation 3007, dated March 2, 1953, proclaimed that the abnormal situation in respect to cattle and meats referred to in paragraph 701 of the Tariff Act of 1930 as amended, had terminated and that the proviso in paragraph 701 limiting the number of cattle that might be imported at the rate of duty of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound should be effective on and after April 1, 1953 (18 F.R. 1263).

April 1, 1953.- Defense Food Order 1 was amended April 7, 1953, effective April 1, 1953, to permit unlimited use and inventory holdings of castor oil and to suspend requirements for submitting certificates in connection with receipts of castor oil (18 F.R. 2059).

April 1, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture, by Amendment 8 to Defense Food Order 3, issued March 21, 1953, removed dried whole milk, dried buttermilk, and dried cream from among the quota items and prohibited their importation. The importation of quantities in transit prior to April 1 under import authorizations issued prior to that date was permitted by Amendment 4 to Sub-Order 3 of Defense Food Order 3 and by Amendment 1 to Revision 3 of Import Determination re DFO-3 (18 F.R. 1726).

April 1, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced an increase of 658 acres in State peanut acreage allotments for the 1953 crop of Valencia type peanuts (18 F.R. 1881).

April 6, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced that a memorandum of understanding had been agreed upon by the Department of Agriculture and the Federal Security Agency with respect to their responsibilities in carrying out a program to promote greater sanitation in the storage, warehousing, transportation, and milling of food grain (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 789-53, Apr. 6, 1953).

April 6, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture announced that general responsibility for administering all flood prevention activities and river basin investigations of the Department had been assigned to the Soil Conservation Service (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 782-53, Apr. 6, 1953).

April 8, 1953.- Amendment 9 to Defense Food Order 3, issued April 7, by the Department of Agriculture, placed import quotas on tung oil and tung nuts (18 F.R. 1939). Amendment 5 to Sub-Order 3 of Defense Food Order 3 and Amendment 2 to Revision 3 of Import Determination re DFO-3 authorized small plants to import certain amounts of tung oil and tung nuts and stated the total quantities which might be imported under the quotas (18 F.R. 1940).

April 8, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture urged farmers to reconsider their plans for the production of flaxseed in view of the large quantity of linseed oil in existence (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 807-53, Apr. 8, 1953).

April 8, 1953.- The President directed the United States Tariff Commission to conduct an investigation under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, for the purpose of determining whether imports of dairy products, flaxseed, linseed oil, peanuts and peanut oil, and tung nuts and tung oil, then restricted by Defense Food Order 3, issued under authority of section 104 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, would render or tend to render ineffective any program or operation of the Department of Agriculture with respect to these products. The investigation was instituted on April 10, 1953 (18 F.R. 2114).

April 8, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced a national average support price of 60.7 cents per pound for mohair for the 1953-54 marketing year. The support price was 80 percent of the March 15 parity price (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 812-53, Apr. 8, 1953). The formal announcement of this price support program was issued April 16, 1953 (18 F.R. 2307).

April 9, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture stated that the national average support level for wool would be 53.1 cents per pound, grease basis, which was 90 percent of the parity price for wool as of the beginning of the marketing year. Other price support program details for shorn and pulled wool for the 1953-54 marketing year were announced at the same time (18 F.R. 2169).

April 14, 1953.- Castor oil was deleted from the Department of Commerce's positive list of commodities (18 F.R. 2099).

April 24, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced that price support at a national average level of not less than \$237.60 per ton, 90 percent of the March 1953 parity price, would be available to producers of the 1953 crop of farmers' stock peanuts (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 959-53, Apr. 24, 1953). Minimum price support levels by types and areas for 1953-crop peanuts were announced on July 27, 1953 (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1811-53, July 27, 1953).

April 24, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced a resale program to enable farmers to obtain a one-year extension of Commodity Credit Corporation loans on 1952-crop corn and to allow farmers to convert purchase agreements into corn loans for the extended period (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 957-53, Apr. 24, 1953).

April 25, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture, by Sub-Order 3 to Defense Food Order 2, issued April 21, 1953, named the canned foods required to be set aside from 1953 production for Government procurement, and provided a formula for determining the specific quantities to be set aside by each processor. The Sub-Order terminated Revision 1 of Sub-Order 1 and Revision 1 of Sub-Order 2 of Defense Food Order 2 (18 F.R. 2409). The order was terminated April 1, 1954 (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 729-54, Mar. 17, 1954).

April 27, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced that, by April 27, 1953, the last day for signature, 45 of the 46 members of the International Wheat Council had signed the proposed International Wheat Agreement. The United Kingdom did not sign the agreement (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 989-53, Apr. 28, 1953).

April 27, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced continuation of a program, begun in 1948, for the purchase and distribution of foundation seed of improved varieties of grasses and legumes to increase supplies for farmers (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 974-53, Apr. 27, 1953).

April 29, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture offered, pursuant to section 32 of Public Law 320, 74th Congress, as amended, to pay growers, packers, and shellers of walnuts diverting walnuts to the manufacture of oil 32 cents per pound on the basis of eligible kernel weight. The final date for application to participate in the program was set as May 11, 1953 (18 F.R. 2601).

April 30, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture announced the appointment of an Advisory Committee on Foreign Agricultural Trade and Technical Assistance (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1016-53, Apr. 30, 1953).

May 7, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture established a 12-man Wool Merchandising Advisory Committee to advise in the operation of the wool price support program with particular emphasis on helping the Department to develop sound merchandising and selling policies for government-owned wool (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1086-53, May 7, 1953).

May 12, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture asked farmers and others to anticipate wheat storage needs and announced that the Commodity Credit Corporation would convert to grain storage use 50 idle Maritime Commission ships anchored in the Hudson River (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1118-53, May 12, 1953).

May 13, 1953.- A special dairy producer-industry task group recommended a return as soon as possible to the principle of flexible price support provisions as contained in the Agricultural Act of 1949 (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1143-53, May 13, 1953).

May 15, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced requirements for the 1952-crop oats reseal loan program (18 F.R. 2911).

May 19, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture extended for one month the time in which loans and purchase agreements would be available to producers in connection with 1952-crop olive oil (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1178-53, May 19, 1953).

May 20, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced the appointment of a permanent Turkey Advisory Committee to advise Department officials on industry problems (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1188-53, May 20, 1953).

May 21, 1953.- The Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 was amended to authorize war risk insurance on exports of tangible personal property, in an aggregate amount not in excess of \$100,000,000 outstanding at any one time (67 Stat. 28).

May 25, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced a reseal program for 1952-crop wheat for the States of Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, and Wyoming. The program enabled farmers to obtain a one-year extension of Commodity Credit Corporation loans on farm-stored wheat, and to convert purchase agreements into loans for the extended period (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1227-53, May 25, 1953). Requirements respecting the program were also announced May 25, 1953 (18 F.R. 3058).

May 25, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced details of the loan program for 1953-crop upland and extra long staple cotton (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1229-53, May 25, 1953).

June 4, 1953.- Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953, relating to the Department of Agriculture, became effective. The plan transmitted to Congress March 25, 1953, transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture all functions not then vested in him of all other officers and of all agencies and employees of the Department of Agriculture except those functions vested by the Administrative Procedure Act in hearing examiners employed by the Department of Agriculture and the functions of (1) the corporations of the Department of Agriculture, (2) the boards of directors and officers of such corporations, (3) the Advisory Board of the Commodity Credit Corporation, or (4) the Farm Credit Administration or any agency, officer, or entity of, under, or subject to the supervision of the said Administration. The plan also provided for two additional Assistant Secretaries of Agriculture and an Administrative Assistant Secretary of Agriculture (18 F.R. 3219). The Department of Agriculture was reconstituted on the same date as it existed immediately prior to the effective date of Reorganization Plan No. 2 (18 F.R. 3648).

June 10, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced that the Board of Directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation had authorized some additional purchases of storage bins to help handle CCC grain stocks. The Department urged farmers to take steps immediately to increase their storage facilities (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1356-53, June 10, 1953).

June 10, 1953.- The President issued Proclamation 3020 imposing an import quota on shelled filberts (18 F.R. 3453).

June 10, 1953.- The United States Tariff Commission, by direction of the President, dated June 6, 1953, instituted an investigation under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, regarding the importation of oats into the United States (18 F.R. 3450).

June 12, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture announced that he had forwarded letters to representatives of major farm organizations, the land-grant colleges and experiment stations, and other agricultural groups requesting their judgments and views concerning sound principles upon which farm programs should be based (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1387-53, June 12, 1953).

June 12, 1953.- The following functions were transferred to the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization: all functions of the Chairman of the National Security Resources Board; all functions under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act vested in the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Interior; certain functions related to stock-piling vested in the Munitions Board; and all functions vested, by statute or executive order, in the Office of Defense Mobilization. The National Security Resources Board was abolished. These changes were made by Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1953 which had been submitted to Congress, April 2, 1953 (18 F.R. 3375). The President, by Executive Order 10461, issued June 17, 1953, made the Office of Defense Mobilization and the Director of Defense Mobilization provided for in Reorganization Plan No. 3 the successors in all respects of the Office of Defense Mobilization and the Director of Defense Mobilization provided for in Executive Order 10193 of December 16, 1950 (18 F.R. 3513).

June 16, 1953.- The Presidential authority for regulation of exports contained in the Export Control Act of 1949, as amended, was extended from June 30, 1953 to June 30, 1956 (67 Stat. 62).

June 17, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced a special distress wheat loan program. Limited price support loans for a temporary period were offered to wheat farmers in designated areas of five states where regular storage facilities were not available and where it was feasible to store wheat on the ground or in temporary structures during the summer months. The distress loans were made at 80 percent of the official price support level (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1459-53, June 19, 1953).

June 17, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced the principal provisions of the price support program for 1953-crop peanuts. Farm storage and warehouse storage loans were available to cooperative associations whose members were in compliance with marketing quotas and acreage allotments as well as to individual producers who were in compliance with marketing quotas and acreage allotments (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1423-53, June 17, 1953).

June 19, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced a price support level for the 1953 crop of cottonseed at 75 percent of parity (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1461-53, June 19, 1953).

June 22, 1953.- The Department announced that Commodity Credit Corporation loans on 1952-crop upland cotton with a maturity date of July 31, 1953, would be carried in a past-due status through July 31, 1954 (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1469-53, June 22, 1953).

June 22, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced that the Production and Marketing Administration Commodity Offices had been instructed to discontinue domestic or export sales of storable wheat from Commodity Credit Corporation stocks until further notice was given (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1475-53, June 22, 1953). On June 24, 1953, the Department announced that in view of the limited quantity of commercial stocks of wheat available for export from North Pacific ports, the Commodity Credit Corporation would continue to make available quantities of wheat needed to meet export requirements (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1486-53, June 24, 1953).

June 22, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced plans to continue export allocations on rice after June 30, 1953 (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1468-53, June 22, 1953).

June 24, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced the requirements with respect to the farm storage facility loan program to be effective from June 30, 1953 to June 30, 1954 (18 F.R. 3706).

June 25, 1953.- A memorandum of understanding between the Production and Marketing Administration and the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation provided for State and County Committees of the Production and Marketing Administration to act as agents for the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation for the period July 1, 1953 through December 31, 1953 (U. S. Production and Marketing Administration, Notice General 136, July 8, 1953).

June 25, 1953.- The Commodity Credit Corporation was authorized and directed by the Congress to make available for transfer to the Government of Pakistan a quantity of wheat not to exceed one million long tons. This wheat was to be released from wheat stocks acquired through price support operations (67 Stat. 80). The authority vested in the President with respect to the transfer of wheat to Pakistan was delegated June 25, 1953, to the Director of Mutual Security subject to the responsibilities of the Secretary of State with respect to the foreign policy of the United States. The Secretary of State was designated and empowered to negotiate and enter into an agreement with Pakistan under the Act of June 25, 1953 (18 F.R. 3685).

June 25, 1953.- The President of the Commodity Credit Corporation urged farmers not to sell wheat below the support price. In certain critical areas of the five plains States, 90 day distress loans were authorized for wheat stored on the ground (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1512-53, June 25, 1953). On June 26, 1953, it was announced that distress loans would be available for producers storing wheat in temporary facilities in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, and Ohio, but that the loans would not be available for producers in these States storing wheat on the ground (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1527-53, June 26, 1953).

June 26, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture extended the time for sales of wheat for recording against the 1951-52 or 1952-53 Wheat Agreement year quotas from June 30, 1953 to July 31, 1953 (18 F.R. 3703).

June 26, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced the requirements with respect to the program to finance the purchase of drying equipment for farm commodities to be effective from July 1, 1953 through June 30, 1954 (18 F.R. 3707).

June 30, 1953.- Export payments were authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture on sales of wheat and wheat flour made under terms consistent with the renewed International Wheat Agreement (18 F.R. 3744).

June 30, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced regulations covering the 1952-crop wheat reseal loan program (18 F.R. 3817).

June 30, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture proclaimed a national marketing quota for wheat for the marketing year beginning July 1, 1954 (18 F.R. 3780). In a referendum of growers held August 14, 1953, 87.2 percent of those voting favored marketing quotas for the 1954-55 marketing year (18 F.R. 5707).

June 30, 1953.- The Secretary of Interior, on May 13, 1953, abolished the Defense Fisheries Administration as of June 30, 1953 (18 F.R. 2888).

June 30, 1953.- Certain sections of the Defense Production Act were extended to June 30, 1955, by the Defense Production Act Amendments of 1953. Authority for the following functions was extended: to allocate materials and facilities with limitations on control of the general distribution of any material in the civilian market; to impose priorities in performance under contracts or orders with limitations on control of the general distribution of any material in the civilian market; and to secure the expansion of productive capacity and supply by making loans, guaranteeing loans, and by purchase commitments. Authority for the following functions was not extended: to control imports of certain agricultural commodities; to requisition equipment, supplies, materials, and facilities; to stabilize prices and wages; to settle labor disputes; and to control consumer and real estate credit. The definition of national defense was changed to mean "programs for military and atomic energy production or construction, military assistance to any foreign nation, stockpiling and directly related activity" (67 Stat. 129).

June 30, 1953.- The Secretary of the Interior, on May 7, 1953, abolished the Defense Electric Power Administration as of June 30, 1953 (18 F.R. 2796).

July 1, 1953.- Executive Order 10467 declared in effect all executive orders delegating functions vested in the President by the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, until further order of the President with respect to such of the functions as were continued by the Defense Production Act Amendments of 1953 (18 F.R. 3777).

July 1, 1953.- National Production Authority Order M-50 providing rules of special application to the procurement and use of materials by electric utilities was revoked (18 F.R. 3714).

July 1, 1953.- Defense Mobilization Order 28 outlined basic policy on the control of materials and facilities by the use of priorities and allocation authority. The regular allocation of steel, copper, and aluminum was confined to programs certified by the Department of Defense or the Atomic Energy Commission and approved by the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization. Statutory authority was to continue to be delegated from the Office of Defense Mobilization to the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Interior, the Interstate Commerce Commissioner in charge of the Bureau of Service, and the Secretary of Commerce. Use of the delegated authority was to be subject to review by the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization (18 F.R. 3938). Defense Mobilization Order 28 was redesignated Defense Mobilization Order VII-3 on October 21, 1953 (18 F.R. 6736).

July 1, 1953.- CMP Regulation No. 1, providing the basic rules for the Controlled Materials Plan, was revoked by the National Production Authority (18 F.R. 3441).

July 1, 1953.- The President's proclamation of June 8, imposing quotas or fees, under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, on imports of: butter, dried whole milk, buttermilk, cream, and skim milk; malted milk; certain types of cheese; peanuts and peanut oil; flaxseed, except flaxseed approved for planting pursuant to the Federal Seed Act; and linseed oil became effective (18 F.R. 3361). The President, by Proclamation 3025, issued June 30, 1953, modified the previous proclamation to permit the entry of samples and articles for the importer's personal use when the value of such articles in any importation was not over \$10 and clarified the coverage of certain dairy products by the addition of the following statement: "Each enumeration of an article on this list shall include any other article dutiable under the Tariff Act of 1930 as such enumerated article by reason of butterfat content" (18 F.R. 3815).

July 1, 1953.- Import Regulation 1 replaced Defense Food Order 3. Import quotas were assigned dairy products covered by the regulation (18 F.R. 3819). Defense Food Order 3, as amended, and its sub-orders were terminated on July 15, 1953, effective July 1, 1953 (18 F.R. 4239).

July 1, 1953.- NPA Delegation 11, effective May 4, 1951, which authorized the Defense Electric Power Administration to redelegate to the Rural Electrification Administrator certain functions relating to priorities assistance for REA electric utility borrowers, was revoked as of this date by the National Production Authority (18 F.R. 4917).

July 2, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced that supplies of feed concentrates and grain from Commodity Credit Corporation stocks would be made available to eligible farmers and ranchers in the emergency drought areas of the Southwest under a schedule of reduced prices (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1571-53, July 2, 1953). The basis of eligibility for Government-owned feeds was clarified, July 16, 1953, in a telegram to chairmen of drought committees in Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Colorado, and Kansas (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1723-53, July 16, 1953).

July 6, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced an average loan rate of 47.9 cents per pound for the 1953 crop of flue-cured tobacco (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1597-53, July 6, 1953). Rates were announced for each grade (18 F.R. 3993).

July 6, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture asked farmers and cattlemen to consider carefully their long range plans in relation to the outlook for cattle, stating that markets were already responding to the measures being taken by the Government to bring relief to drought stricken areas and to cattlemen (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1600-53, July 6, 1953).

July 8, 1953.- The Facilities Protection Board was reestablished by Defense Mobilization Order 27. A representative of the Department of Agriculture was to serve as a member of the Board (18 F.R. 3966). Defense Mobilization Order 27 was redesignated Defense Mobilization Order VI-1 on October 21, 1953 (18 F.R. 6736).

July 9, 1953.- The President directed the United States Tariff Commission to conduct an investigation under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, to determine whether wool was being or was practically certain to be imported into the United States under such conditions and in such quantities as to render or tend to render ineffective or materially interfere with the price support program for wool, or to reduce substantially the amount of products processed in the United States from domestic wool (18 F.R. 4189).

July 13, 1953.- The Senate ratified the new International Wheat Agreement (Congressional Record, July 13, 1953, p. 8912).

July 14, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture appealed to western, southern and eastern railroad associations to provide reduced freight rates to ranchers and farmers in the Southwest drought area (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1684-53, July 14, 1953).

July 14, 1953.- The Office of Defense Mobilization established Regional Defense Mobilization Committees for each region of the Department of Commerce and the Defense Manpower Administration and a Central Coordinating Committee on Regional Defense Mobilization. A Department of Agriculture representative was to serve as a member on each of the regional committees and on the central committee (18 F.R. 4099). This order, Defense Mobilization Order 6, Revised, was redesignated Defense Mobilization Order I-1 on October 21, 1953 (18 F.R. 6736).

July 14, 1953.- The minimum national wheat allotment was changed from 55 million to 62 million acres and the marketing penalty for non-cooperators was changed to 45 percent of the parity price per bushel of wheat as of May 1 of the calendar year in which the crop was harvested, by Public Law 117 of the 83rd Congress (67 Stat. 151).

July 14, 1953.- The Congress, by Public Law 115, provided that upon the determination of a major disaster by the President and in the area covered by the President's determination, the Secretary of Agriculture was authorized to make loans to established farmers and stockmen for agricultural purposes if the Secretary found that the need for credit could not be met for a temporary period from commercial banks, cooperative lending agencies, the Farmers Home Administration, or other responsible sources. This Act amended an act of April 6, 1949 (67 Stat. 149). Methods of making emergency livestock loans to farmers and cattlemen who needed Federal credit to buy feed and pay operating expenses were outlined, July 14, 1953, by the Secretary of Agriculture (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1692-53, July 14, 1953).

July 15, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture announced a national acreage allotment of 62 million acres for the 1954 wheat crop and set August 14 as the date for a referendum on wheat quotas (18 F.R. 4166, 4221). The Department issued State acreage allotments on July 24, 1953 (18 F.R. 4418).

July 15, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture announced establishment of an advisory committee composed of four members of Congress and seven representatives of the Department to advise in the administration of drought emergency and other disaster programs (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1706-53, July 15, 1953).

July 15, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced that a quota of 1,180,000 pounds of cheddar cheese from New Zealand would be available for apportionment among eligible applicants for import licenses pursuant to Import Regulation 1 (18 F.R. 4242).

July 16, 1953.- Authorization was provided in the Mutual Security Act of 1953 for the use of not less than \$100,000,000 and not more than \$250,000,000 to purchase surplus agricultural commodities or their products produced in the United States for sale and export to friendly countries. The President was authorized to accept local currency in payment for such commodities (67 Stat. 152). The Mutual Security Appropriation Act for 1954, approved August 7, 1953, provided that not less than \$100,000,000 of the funds appropriated should be used to purchase surplus agricultural commodities or their products produced in the United States for sale and export to friendly countries (67 Stat. 478).

July 20, 1953.- The President, by Executive Order 10472, established the National Agricultural Advisory Commission. The Commission was to be composed of eighteen members appointed by the President, not more than nine of whom should be members of a single political party, and at least twelve of whom should be representative farmers. The Commission, upon the request of the Secretary of Agriculture, was from time to time to "(a) review the policies and administration of farm programs within the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture, or any part of such policies and administration, and such related matters as the Secretary shall determine and (b) advise the Secretary in regard thereto" (18 F.R. 4247).

July 22, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture released telegrams to chairmen of State drought committees clarifying the eligibility requirements for obtaining feed at reduced prices under the drought emergency program (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1767-53, July 22, 1953).

July 24, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced adoption of a long range program for disposal of heavy stocks of hay, pasture, and range grass seeds held by the Commodity Credit Corporation (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1789-53, July 24, 1953).

July 24, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture issued regulations governing the 1953-crop wheat distress loan program (18 F.R. 4415).

July 27, 1953.- Representatives of the United States and North Korea signed an armistice.

July 27, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced that private lending agencies which participated in the 1952 corn loan and cotton loan programs of the Commodity Credit Corporation would be eligible to invest their funds in loans outstanding under these programs during the one-year period of extension, August 1, 1953 through July 31, 1954 (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1807-53, July 27, 1953).

July 30, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture, pursuant to laws approved April 6, 1949, and July 14, 1953, issued Memorandum No. 1171, Supplement 4, Revision 2, which superseded and revoked Revision 1 of April 12, 1951. As in Supplement 4 and Revision 1, all property, records, personnel, etc., of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation were transferred to the Farmers Home Administration. The authority conferred on the Secretary, by the laws cited and appropriation acts with respect to production and economic disaster loans, special livestock loans, fur loans, and orchard loans, was, subject to certain limitations, transferred to the Farmers Home Administration. The Secretary retained the power to appoint Special Livestock Loan Committees and the Committees were authorized to approve Special Livestock Loans. The Administrator of the Farmers Home Administration was authorized to issue, subject to approval by the Secretary, rules and regulations governing these Committees and their functions (18 F.R. 4969).

July 30, 1953.- The Departments of Agriculture and of Health, Education and Welfare jointly announced the appointment of a 17-member advisory committee on grain sanitation (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1855-53, July 30, 1953).

July 31, 1953.- The Administrator of the Federal Civil Defense Administration, pursuant to Executive Order 10427 (18 F.R. 407) regarding the administration of disaster relief authorized by Public Law 875, 81st Congress (64 Stat. 1109), delegated to the Secretary of Agriculture authority for certifying counties or other political subdivisions as being contained within major disaster areas determined by the President under Public Law 875, 81st Congress, for the purpose of operating under Public Law 115, 83rd Congress (18 F.R. 4609).

July 31, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture appointed temporary committees to speed the making of special livestock loans under provisions of Public Law 115 (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1861-53, July 31, 1953).

August 1, 1953.- Public Law 180 amended the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949 (67 Stat. 358).

August 3, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture announced the 1954 Agricultural Conservation Program. Federal funds were to be made available only for practices considered essential in the public interest and for practices which the farmer or rancher indicated he would not otherwise carry out with his own resources (18 F.R. 4643).

August 4, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture announced that agreements had been reached by the United States and Mexico for operating a program to eradicate the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1899-53, Aug. 4, 1953).

August 6, 1953.- The Congress, by the Farm Credit Act of 1953, provided that the Farm Credit Administration should become an independent agency under the direction, supervision, and control of a Farm Credit Board. The Board was to be composed of thirteen members, twelve to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate and one to be designated by the Secretary of Agriculture. The Farm Credit Administration was to be housed in the Department of Agriculture and, with the consent of the Secretary, was to utilize the facilities and services of the Department (67 Stat. 390).

August 7, 1953.- Public Law 216 directed the Commodity Credit Corporation to make available to the President out of its stocks such agricultural commodities as the President requested for transfer, during the period ending March 15, 1954, (1) to any nation friendly to the United States in order to meet famine or other urgent relief requirements, and (2) to friendly but needy populations without regard to the friendliness of their government, providing that the commodities would be distributed to relieve actual distress among such populations. The amount of funds to be spent for all transfers, including delivery on board vessels, was limited to \$100,000,000 (67 Stat. 476).

August 7, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture appointed a Department of Agriculture Field Committee for Alaska (U. S. Dept. Agr., Secretary's Memo. 1335, Aug. 7, 1953).

August 8, 1953.- Public Law 237 extended the Mexican farm labor program through December 31, 1955 (67 Stat. 500).

August 12, 1953.- The policies of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Commodity Credit Corporation regarding the disposal of food commodities under section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 were revised and re-issued (18 F.R. 4871).

August 12, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced the terms of the 1954 naval stores conservation program (18 F.R. 4885).

August 13, 1953.- Public Law 261 authorized expansion of the Federal Crop Insurance program to a maximum of 100 additional counties each year and authorized the inclusion in a county program of farms located in a local producing area bordering on the county (67 Stat. 575).

August 13, 1953.- Public Law 255 extended for five years the Secretary's authority to make loans to fur farmers under Public Law 38, 81st Congress, but limited this authority to necessary supplementary advances to fur farmers already indebted (67 Stat. 558).

August 14, 1953.- Executive Order 10480 provided for the administration of the defense mobilization program. The Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization was to coordinate all mobilization activities of the executive branch of the Government, including all functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended. The Defense Mobilization Board, which included the Secretary of Agriculture, was continued. Priorities and allocations functions with respect to food and with respect to the domestic distribution of farm equipment and fertilizer were to be carried out by the Secretary of Agriculture. Agencies designated as guaranteeing agencies, including the Department of Agriculture, were to develop and promote measures for the expansion of productive capacity and of production and supply of materials and facilities necessary for the national defense. The Administrator of General Services was authorized to make purchases under the provisions of section 303 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, while the Secretary of Agriculture was authorized to exercise the same functions with respect to food, and with respect to plant fibers (except abaca) not included in the definition of food to the extent that the procurement of such fibers involved the encouragement and development of sources of supply within the United States and its territories and possessions. Agencies delegated or assigned functions under this order were to make recommendations to the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization for the certification of loans by designated lending agencies and for the issuance of tax amortization certificates. The Secretary of Labor was to utilize the functions vested in him so as to meet most effectively the labor needs of defense industry and essential civilian employment. The Defense Materials Procurement Agency was abolished and its records, funds, etc., were transferred to the General Services Administration. The Economic Stabilization Agency was continued to October 31, 1953, in order to permit the liquidation of its affairs. The following Executive Orders were superseded or revoked by this order: 10161, 10169, 10193, 10200, 10223, 10281, 10324, 10359, 10373, 10377, 10390, 10433, and 10467 (18 F.R. 4939).

August 14, 1953.- The Director of Defense Mobilization, by Defense Mobilization Order No. 30, delegated certain of the functions conferred upon him by Executive Order 10480 to other officers and agencies (18 F.R. 5366). This order was redesignated Defense Mobilization Order I-7 on October 21, 1953 (18 F.R. 6736).

August 14, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture announced that member railroads of the Western Traffic Association were providing reduced rail rates beginning August 14, 1953, for the movement of livestock from designated drought areas to grazing areas in certain States (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2013-53, Aug. 14, 1953).

August 14, 1953.- The Farmers Home Administration announced the regulations governing special livestock loans (18 F.R. 4944).

August 15, 1953.- The President, by Executive Order 10481, ordered that in the case of absence, sickness, resignation, or death of both the Secretary of Agriculture and the Under Secretary of Agriculture, the Assistant Secretaries of Agriculture, in the order of precedence as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, should perform the duties of the office of Secretary of Agriculture (18 F.R. 4944).

August 17, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced that storage use guarantees would be made to responsible commercial firms, including cooperatives, to encourage the construction of additional commercial storage facilities for wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley, grain sorghums, flaxseed, and soybeans, in areas where additional facilities were needed (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2019-53, Aug. 17, 1953).

August 18, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture stated that there would be no export subsidy on the 1953 crop of cotton (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2033-53, Aug. 18, 1953).

August 18, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture urged farmers to take advantage of Commodity Credit Corporation loans rather than to sacrifice their wheat at low market prices (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1961-53, Aug. 18, 1953).

August 19, 1953.- The Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, by Defense Mobilization Order 7, Revised, dated August 17, 1953, reconstituted the Committee on Defense Transportation and Storage under the chairmanship of the Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation. Membership was to include a representative of the Department of Agriculture. The Committee was to advise the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization in regard to transportation and storage matters (18 F.R. 4909). Defense Mobilization Order 7, Revised, was redesignated Defense Mobilization Order I-2 on October 21, 1953 (18 F.R. 6736).

August 20, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced acreage and production guides for 14 winter vegetables to be marketed in fresh form principally during January, February, and March 1954. The sum of the acreage guides for these crops was 239,700 acres, 5 percent less than the acreage harvested in 1953 (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2054-53, Aug. 20, 1953).

August 24, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture delegated authority to the Under Secretary of Agriculture and each Assistant Secretary of Agriculture to perform duties and to exercise powers and functions vested in the Secretary of Agriculture except with respect to prescribing regulations under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, and except as to the determination of any matter which required the application of new principles or a departure from principles previously announced by the Secretary of Agriculture. Each of the Assistant Secretaries, the Administrative Assistant Secretary, and the Director of Agricultural Credit Services was to exercise general supervision of agencies of the Department of Agriculture as follows: (1) The Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Research, Extension, and Land Use of the Agricultural Conservation Program, Agricultural Research Administration, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Extension Service, Forest Service, and Soil Conservation Service; (2) The Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Commodity Marketing and Adjustment of the Commodity Credit Corporation, Commodity Exchange Authority, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, and Production and Marketing Administration; (3) The Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Foreign Agricultural Service of the Foreign Agricultural Service; (4) The Director of Agricultural Credit Services of the Farm Credit Administration, Farmers Home Administration, and Rural Electrification Administration; (5) The Administrative Assistant Secretary of Agriculture of the Office of Budget and Finance, Office of Hearing Examiners, Office of Information, Library, Office of Personnel, and Office of Plant and Operations (18 F.R. 5155). The same assignments, with the addition of the Office of the Solicitor reporting to the Solicitor, were given in Secretary's Memorandum No. 1320, Supplement 2, issued September 18, 1953.

August 24, 1953.- Miscellaneous amendments to Import Regulation 1, in the nature of clarifications, were issued by the Department of Agriculture (18 F.R. 5085).

August 26, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced that provisions of the 1954 wheat allotment and marketing program had been amended to permit producers in the winter wheat wind erosion areas, who had excess land prepared for wheat to seed such acreage to wheat for use as green manure, cover crop, and hay (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2112-53, Aug. 26, 1953).

September 1, 1953.- A raisin export payment program, whereby exporters of raisins to specified countries would receive payments of two cents per pound from the Department of Agriculture pursuant to section 32 of Public Law 320, 74th Congress, as amended, became effective (18 F.R. 5117).

September 1, 1953.- The 1953-54 wheat and wheat-flour export program under the International Wheat Agreement was terminated by a notice dated August 21, 1953 (18 F.R. 5189). It was replaced on the same date by the 1953-54 Commodity Credit Corporation wheat and wheat-flour export program under the International Wheat Agreement announced August 24, 1953 (18 F.R. 5189).

September 1, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced that Commodity Credit Corporation corn and cottonseed meal would be made available to feed mixers and distributors at prices which would enable them to sell mixed feed to eligible farmers and ranchers in designated drought disaster areas at reduced prices (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2165-53, Sept. 1, 1953). A similar program had been announced on July 24, 1953 (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1794-53, July 24, 1953). This program had been rescinded on August 5, 1953 (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 1917-53, Aug. 5, 1953).

September 4, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture advised sheep producers to avoid excessive marketing of lambs, stating that the long-range outlook did not point to the advisability of further liquidation in flocks (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2199-53, Sept. 4, 1953).

September 4, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced that the Commodity Credit Corporation was discontinuing its sale of cotton linters to allow new crop linters to move freely into normal trade channels and to prevent excessive deliveries of cotton linters to the Corporation (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2198-53, Sept. 4, 1953).

September 11, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced that Import Regulation 1, controlling imports of certain dairy products, had been amended to permit imports only if made directly from the country of origin specified in the import license (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2242-53, Sept. 11, 1953). Import Regulation 1 was amended by Amendment 3 to implement this ruling (18 F.R. 5525).

September 14, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture urged cotton growers to spread out the marketing of their 1953 crop to avoid market gluts at harvest time (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2251-53, Sept. 14, 1953).

September 22, 1953.- The Commodity Credit Corporation announced that applications to participate in its storage use guarantee program, offered to responsible commercial firms, including cooperatives, to encourage the construction of additional storage facilities for wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley, grain sorghums, flaxseed, and soybeans, must be mailed or delivered not later than September 30, 1953 (18 F.R. 5715).

September 25, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced changes in the program for financing and servicing price support loans of the Commodity Credit Corporation. The changes were made to achieve maximum investment of private funds (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2360-53, Sept. 25, 1953).

September 25, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture announced that he was asking the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and other agencies of the Department to examine and report to him on the spread between the price the farmer received and the price the housewife paid for beef (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2365-53, Sept. 25, 1953). A report, entitled Marketing Margins for Beef, was issued by the Agricultural Marketing Service in December 1953.

September 25, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture, in an announcement of September 23, effective September 25, offered to pay exporters of fresh pears to eligible countries \$1.00 per standard box exported (18 F.R. 5723).

September 29, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture announced that farmers who seeded between 90 and 100 percent of their 1954 farm wheat acreage allotment would not be penalized for underseeding in the establishment of future farm allotments required under existing law (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2385-53, Sept. 29, 1953).

September 30, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced a marketing quota of 673,785 tons of 1954-crop peanuts and a national allotment of 1,610,000 acres for picking and threshing, the minimum marketing quota and acreage allotment permitted under existing legislation (18 F.R. 6352). In a referendum of growers held on December 15, 1953, 94.3 percent of those voting favored quotas for peanuts produced in the calendar years 1954, 1955, and 1956 (19 F.R. 260).

September 30, 1953.- The Office of Assistant Administrator for Program Coordination, Production and Marketing Administration, was abolished and the responsibilities reassigned to the Deputy Administrator, the Office of Assistant Administrator for Production, the Office of Administrative Services, and the Mobilization Activities Branch (U. S. Production and Marketing Administration, General Notice 164, Sept. 8, 1953).

September 30, 1953.- The Office of Materials and Facilities and the Office of Requirements and Allocations of the Production and Marketing Administration were abolished and their functions, personnel, funds, records, and equipment were transferred to a new Mobilization Activities Branch (U. S. Production and Marketing Administration, General Notice 165, Sept. 8, 1953).

October 1, 1953.- The Secretary of Commerce announced the establishment of the Business and Defense Services Administration as a primary organization unit in the Department of Commerce. The new Administration was to continue the residual defense and mobilization functions of the former National Production Authority, which was abolished by this order (18 F.R. 6503).

October 1, 1953.- The President, by Presidential Proclamation 3034, issued September 29, 1953, pursuant to section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, imposed import fees on shelled and prepared almonds (18 F.R. 6345).

October 2, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced that the Commodity Credit Corporation was offering certain stocks of its hay and pasture and winter cover crop seeds for export sale on a negotiated price basis (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2415-53, Oct. 2, 1953).

October 5, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced that the price support level for the 1953 crop of corn would be \$1.60 a bushel, national average price. The minimum price support level had been announced as \$1.58 on February 27, 1953 (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2437-53, Oct. 5, 1953).

October 6, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced that loans could be made to farmers on cotton in the open in the custody of warehousemen, under the 1953 cotton loan program of the Commodity Credit Corporation, if warehousemen had certified that there was congestion and lack of storage facilities, and had requested that the cotton be reconcentrated to some other point (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2449-53, Oct. 6, 1953).

October 7, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture proclaimed a marketing quota of 46,900,000 pounds for Pennsylvania cigar-filler tobacco, type 41, for 1954 (18 F.R. 6443). The marketing quota referendum was held October 29, 1953 (18 F.R. 6502). Since 75.6 percent of the farmers voting opposed quotas, the national marketing quota previously proclaimed became ineffective (18 F.R. 8474).

October 7, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture proclaimed a marketing quota of 74,600,000 pounds for cigar-filler and binder tobacco, types 42-44 and 51-55, for 1954 (18 F.R. 6443). The marketing quota referendum was held October 29, 1953 (18 F.R. 6502). Since 77.0 percent of farmers voting favored quotas for three years, the national marketing quota previously proclaimed became effective (18 F.R. 8474).

October 7, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture proclaimed a marketing quota of 40,700,000 pounds for Maryland tobacco produced in 1954 (18 F.R. 6446). The marketing quota referendum was held October 29, 1953 (18 F.R. 6502). More than one-third of the farmers voting, 35.9 percent, opposed quotas so the marketing quota proclaimed became ineffective (18 F.R. 8473).

October 7, 1953.- The Office of Defense Mobilization, by Defense Mobilization Order VII-5, designated agencies to present supply and requirements information to the Office of Defense Mobilization. The Secretary of Agriculture was to present such information with respect to (1) farm production, (2) farm construction, and (3) food processing and distribution within the memorandum of agreement between the Administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration and the Administrator of the National Production Authority as amended or supplemented (18 F.R. 6408).

October 8, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced a national average price support of not less than \$2.20 a bushel, 90 percent of the August 15, 1953, wheat parity price, for 1954-crop wheat. It was also announced that to be eligible for price support a producer would have to be in compliance with his 1954 wheat acreage allotment and all other 1954 allotments of basic commodities produced on his farm and obtain wheat marketing cards for all farms in the county on which he had an interest in the wheat crop (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2476-53, Oct. 8, 1953). The Department announced on November 13 that cross-compliance requirements for basic crops had been withdrawn for crops produced in 1954 (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2794-53, Nov. 13, 1953).

October 9, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture proclaimed a national marketing quota of 10,000,000 bales and a national acreage allotment of 17,910,448 acres for the 1954 crop of upland cotton (18 F.R. 6556). State acreage allotments and regulations for establishing county and farm acreage allotments were issued November 20, 1953 (18 F.R. 7527). In a referendum of growers, held December 15, 1953, 94 percent of those voting favored the national marketing quota that had been proclaimed (19 F.R. 259). This quota was subsequently increased in accordance with Public Law 290, 83d Congress, approved January 30, 1954 (19 F.R. 761).

October 9, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture proclaimed a national marketing quota of 30,000 bales for extra long staple cotton and a national acreage allotment of 41,261 acres. The quota was the minimum permissible under existing legislation (18 F.R. 6557). State acreage allotments and regulations for establishing county and farm acreage allotments were issued December 4, 1953 (18 F.R. 7883). County acreage allotments were announced on December 7, 1953 (18 F.R. 8109). In a referendum of growers, held December 15, 1953, 89.3 percent of those voting favored the national marketing quota that had been proclaimed (19 F.R. 259).

October 9, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced that storage payments would be made to farmers who redeemed 1952-crop resealed wheat, corn, and oats during the 1953-54 reseal period (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2489-53, Oct. 9, 1953). Formal announcements of requirements for such storage payments were made on November 17, 1953 (18 F.R. 7377, 7378, 7379).

October 13, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture gave public notice of his intention to reorganize the Department under authority of Reorganization Plan No. 2, transmitted to the Congress by the President March 25, 1953, and effective June 4, 1953 (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2491-53, Oct. 13, 1953).

October 13, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced that prices to growers of 1953-crop tung nuts would be supported at not less than \$63.38 per ton, basis 18.5 percent oil content, and that grower-owned tung oil would be supported at 23.9 cents per pound. These support prices reflected 65 percent of the September 15, 1953, parity price for tung nuts (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2521-53, Oct. 13, 1953). On November 4, 1953, the Department announced that there was no need to adjust upward the support prices announced October 13, 1953, since the parity price for tung nuts on November 1, 1953, was \$97.20 per ton, slightly lower than the September 15, 1953, parity price (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2711-53, Nov. 4, 1953).

October 14, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced that the Commodity Credit Corporation had placed in a pool outstanding price support loans, other than cotton (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2531-53, Oct. 14, 1953).

October 20, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture announced that price supports for oats, barley, rye, and grain sorghums produced in 1954 would be at 85 percent of parity (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2758-53, Oct. 20, 1953).

October 20, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture announced that the national average support price for 1954-crop flaxseed grading No. 1 would be \$3.14 per bushel, 70 percent of the September 15, 1953, parity price (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2579-53, Oct. 20, 1953).

October 22, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced that a producer would, with one exception, be required to comply with all acreage allotments established on his farm for 1954 crops to be eligible for price support on any basis crop produced on that farm. The exception applied to wheat where farmers who exceeded their allotment on wheat but did not have more than 15 acres of wheat were to be eligible for price support on basic crops other than wheat (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2602-53, Oct. 22, 1953). This cross compliance requirement for basic crops was withdrawn for crops produced in 1954 on November 13, 1953 (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2794-53, Nov. 13, 1953).

October 23, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture announced that railroads serving Southern States had agreed to make a 50 percent reduction in their freight rates for moving hay in carload lots into drought disaster areas (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2619-53, Oct. 23, 1953).

October 23, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture terminated rice export allocations (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2608-53, Oct. 23, 1953). At the same time, the Department of Commerce deleted rice from the list of commodities for which export licenses were required (18 F.R. 6756).

October 27, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture announced that there would be no marketing quotas for the 1954 crop of corn (18 F.R. 6863).

October 31, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced on October 26, 1953, that effective October 31, 1953, the Department would make payments to U. S. exporters of fresh and processed oranges and grapefruit exported in accordance with specified regulations (18 F.R. 6817).

November 2, 1953.- The reorganization plans for the Department of Agriculture announced October 13, 1953, became effective. The new organization grouped Department program agencies into four categories under the direction of three Assistant Secretaries and one Assistant to the Secretary. The Office of the Solicitor and the Department offices comprising administrative services were not affected by this reorganization. The Federal-States Relations Group included: the Extension Service; the Forest Service, which was to lose responsibility for all range management research except that on forest ranges and on adjacent integrated non-forest lands, and for research on grass and control of undesirable plants, and to gain authority for the administration of publicly owned lands administered under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act and for forest disease and pest research and control work; the Soil Conservation Service, which was to lose responsibility for research except investigations required for the national soil survey and for the management of publicly owned lands administered under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, and which was to have its regional offices abolished, giving greater responsibility to the State offices; the Farmer Cooperative Service, a new organization given the functions formerly assigned to the Cooperative Research and Service Division of the Farm Credit Administration; the Agricultural Conservation Program Service; and the Agricultural Research Service. The Marketing and Foreign Agriculture Group included: the Commodity Exchange Authority; the Foreign Agricultural Service, which was given responsibility for administration of section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and responsibility for administration of import and export controls; and an Agricultural Marketing Service, which was to include: (1) all research, analytical, and statistical work, including crop and livestock estimates from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, except research assigned to the Agricultural Research Service; (2) the off-farm handling, transportation, and storage research activities from the Agricultural Research Administration; (3) marketing research and marketing services work of the Production and Marketing Administration; (4) administration of marketing and regulatory acts, including marketing agreements and orders from the Production and Marketing Administration; and (5) work relating to food distribution including the school lunch program, administration of section 32 of the Act of 1935 to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and food trade activities of the Production and Marketing Administration. The Agricultural Stabilization Group included: the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation; the Commodity Stabilization Service, which was given responsibility for all functions of the Production and Marketing Administration not transferred to other services and the administration of Commodity Credit Corporation programs; and the Community, County and State Committees formerly committees of the Production and Marketing Administration. The Agricultural Credit Group included the Farmers Home Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Production and Marketing Administration were abolished with the transfer of all functions to the new services. The Farmers Home Administration, the Rural Electrification Administration, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, the Commodity Exchange Authority, and the Federal Extension Service were not affected by the reorganization (U. S. Dept. Agr., Secretary's Memo. 1320, Suppl. 4, Nov. 2, 1953).

November 7, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture announced on November 9, 1953, that eastern railroads had agreed to a 50 percent reduction in freight rates, effective November 7, 1953, for moving hay in carlots into drought disaster areas. Similar action had been taken by western railroads October 16, 1953, by southern railroads October 23, 1953, and by the Illinois railroads October 30, 1953 (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2752-53, Nov. 9, 1953).

November 9, 1953.- The former Production and Marketing Administration Community, County, and State Committees were redesignated Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Community, County, and State Committees (U. S. Dept. Agr., Commodity Stabilization Service, Notice General 183, Nov. 9, 1953).

November 13, 1953.- The Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, by Defense Mobilization Order V-1, established in ODM an Interdepartmental Materials Advisory Committee consisting of the Assistant Director for Materials, as Chairman, and representatives of the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Interior, State, Foreign Operations Administration, and General Services Administration. The Committee was to advise the Assistant Director for Materials on policies, programs, and problems relating to defense materials which came within his jurisdiction. This order superseded DPA Administrative Order No. 26-2 (18 F.R. 7240).

November 18, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture announced the formulation with the nation's fruit industry of a program to regain and develop export markets for perennial fruit and fruit products (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2834-53, Nov. 18, 1953).

November 18, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture delegated to the Under Secretary of Agriculture and each Assistant Secretary of Agriculture authority to perform all duties and exercise all functions of the Secretary except with respect to prescribing regulations under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, and except as to the determination of any matter which required the application of new principles or a departure from principles previously announced by the Secretary of Agriculture. Generally, the authority conferred was to be exercised by each of the Assistant Secretaries of Agriculture in connection with the functions of agencies assigned to his direction and supervision. Similar authority was delegated to the Administrative Assistant Secretary in connection with the functions of agencies assigned to his direction and supervision. This delegation superseded the delegation of August 24, 1953 (18 F.R. 7498).

November 19, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture announced a substantial expansion of work of the Foreign Agricultural Service directed toward maintaining, regaining, and expanding foreign markets for surplus or potentially surplus American farm products. An additional allotment of \$250,000 of section 32 funds to the Foreign Agricultural Service was also announced (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2848-53, Nov. 19, 1953).

November 19, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced that the Commodity Credit Corporation was offering to sell a limited quantity of government-owned wheat for export in addition to wheat moving under the International Wheat Agreement program (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2849-53, Nov. 19, 1953).

November 23, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced acreage and production guides for 17 spring vegetables to be marketed in fresh form principally during April, May, and June, 1954, and for 1954 early commercial potatoes (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2871-53, Nov. 23, 1953).

November 23, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture announced that two shipping lines had agreed to reduce their rates by 50 percent on drought emergency feeds moving to farmers in the Hawaiian Islands (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2873-53, Nov. 23, 1953).

November 27, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture proclaimed a marketing quota of 526,000,000 pounds for the 1954 crop of Burley tobacco, and a marketing quota of 1,325,000,000 pounds for flue-cured tobacco (18 F.R. 7653).

November 27, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced marketing quotas of 59,400,000 pounds of fire-cured tobacco, 24,200,000 pounds of dark air-cured tobacco, and 6,257,000 pounds of Virginia sun-cured tobacco for the marketing year beginning October 1, 1954 (18 F.R. 7653). These quotas were apportioned among the States on January 7, 1954 (19 F.R. 202).

December 4, 1953.- The Office of Defense Mobilization, by Defense Mobilization Order V-1, Suppl. 1, established seven interdepartmental commodity advisory committees. The Department of Agriculture was represented on the Interdepartmental Chemicals and Rubber Committee, the Interdepartmental Forest Products Committee, and the Interdepartmental Fibers Committee (18 F.R. 7892).

December 7, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced that, in accordance with the previously announced plans for broadening participation in financing of CCC price support loans, it had established a pool of available outstanding price support cotton loans (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 2982-53, Dec. 7, 1953).

December 7, 1953.- The Commodity Stabilization Service established calendar year payroll limitations, effective January 1, 1954, of 125 days for State Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee Chairmen and 80 days for other committee members (U. S. Dept. Agr., Commodity Stabilization Service, Instruction No. 104-2, Aux. 1, Dec. 7, 1953).

December 8, 1953.- The Administrators of the Federal Extension Service and the Soil Conservation Service issued a joint message to all personnel of the two agencies calling for the "closest possible kind of teamwork" between the two organizations (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 3008-53, Dec. 9, 1953).

December 9, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced a national average wool support price for the 1954 marketing season of not less than 52.1 cents per pound, grease basis. The support price reflected 90 percent of the estimated parity price as of the beginning of the 1954 marketing year (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 3015-53, Dec. 9, 1953).

December 11, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture asked the railroads to continue through March 31, 1954, the 50 percent reduction in freight rates which they had been offering to farmers in disaster areas (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 3034-53, Dec. 11, 1953).

December 11, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture issued a statement expressing his concern over the severe production adjustments required of cotton producers in 1954 under the marketing quotas and acreage allotments mandatory under current legislation and again stating that he would urge Congress to take prompt action in the next session to insure a reasonable increase in the national cotton acreage allotment (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 3042-53, Dec. 4, 1953).

December 11, 1953.- The United States Tariff Commission, by direction of the President, dated December 9, 1953, instituted an investigation to determine whether rye, rye flour, and rye meal were being, or were practically certain to be, imported into the United States under such conditions and in such quantities as to render or tend to render ineffective or materially interfere with the price support program for rye undertaken by the United States Department of Agriculture (18 F.R. 8255).

December 14, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture announced sugar quotas for 1954 totalling 8,000,000 short tons, raw value (18 F.R. 8257). These quotas were subsequently amended.

December 17, 1953.- Final approval of virtually all of the 60-odd small watersheds for inclusion in the \$5,000,000 watershed protection program authorized by Congress was announced by the Department of Agriculture (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 3092-53, Dec. 17, 1953).

December 17, 1953.- A purchase program for the 1954 crop of castor beans produced by growers in designated areas of the continental United States was authorized by the Department of Agriculture with the approval of the Office of Defense Mobilization (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 3093-53, Dec. 17, 1953).

December 17, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture announced that although all Commodity Credit Corporation stocks of cottonseed meal had been committed for use in the Drought Emergency Feed Program, mixed feed would continue to be made available to eligible farmers and ranchers in disaster areas at reduced prices (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 3094-53, Dec. 17, 1953).

December 22, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture asked eastern railroads to reconsider his request for an extension of the 50 percent reduction in freight rates on hay shipped to farmers in drought disaster areas. The reduced rates were scheduled to expire December 31 (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 3129-53, Dec. 22, 1953).

December 22, 1953.- Agricultural Mobilization Committees and State and County USDA Councils were abolished as formal organizations. Committees or councils desiring to continue on an informal basis were encouraged to do so (U. S. Dept. Agr., Secretary's Memo. 1343, Dec. 22, 1953).

December 22, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture proclaimed the commercial corn-producing area for 1954 (18 F.R. 8715).

December 24, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced the appointment of a Policy Advisory Committee to advise the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 3149-53, Dec. 24, 1953).

December 24, 1953.- The Office of Defense Mobilization, by Defense Mobilization Order V-1, Suppl. 2, established an Interdepartmental Stockpile Storage Committee. The chairman was to be designated by the Assistant Director for Materials, Office of Defense Mobilization. Representatives were to be designated by the heads of the Departments of Defense, Interior, and Agriculture, and General Services Administration (18 F.R. 8870 and U. S. Office of Defense Mobilization, press release 6513, Dec. 24, 1953).

December 26, 1953.- The President, by Presidential Proclamation 3041, pursuant to section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, imposed a quota on imports of oats (18 F.R. 8883).

December 29, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced that there would be no marketing quotas nor acreage allotments on the 1954 crop of rice (19 F.R. 5).

December 30, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture announced that the southern railroads had agreed to continue, until January 31, 1954, reduced freight rates on hay shipped to eligible farmers and ranchers in drought disaster areas (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 3201-53, Dec. 30, 1953).

December 31, 1953.- The Secretary of Agriculture announced that the principal western railroads serving the disaster areas had agreed to extend to March 31, 1954, the 50 percent reduction in freight rates on hay shipped to eligible farmers (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 3208-53, Dec. 31, 1953).

December 31, 1953.- The Department of Agriculture announced two barter transactions involving the exchange of USDA-owned agricultural commodities, to be exported to Western Europe, for fertilizer for use under the Foreign Operations Administration program in Korea (U. S. Dept. Agr., press release 3207-53, Dec. 31, 1953).

INDEX

	Page		Page
Abaca	19,62	Allocations:	
Acreage allotments:		Authority.	22,56,62
Corn.	36	Almonds	31,67
Cotton.	33,68,73	Alpaca fleece	16
Cotton, long staple	33,68	Alpaca noils.	16
Peanuts	4,36,49,66	Alpaca top.	16
Rice.	39,74	Aluminum.	56
Tobacco	36	Ammonium sulfate.	31
Wheat	20,58,59,64,66,68	Apples:	
Cross compliance requirement.	68,69	Export programs.	10
Administration, Department	63,64,71	Price control.	13
Administrator of General Services.	62	Apples, canned.	11
Advisory committee on grain		Applesauce, canned.	11
sanitation	60	Apricots, canned.	11
Advisory committees.	17,43,46,51	Apricot shells and kernels.	37
52,59,60,71,72,74		Army, Secretary of.	53
<u>See</u> Department of Agriculture		Artichoke products, canned.	13
committees and Interdepartmental		Artificial food colors.	37
committees.		Asparagus, canned	11,15
Advisory group on cooperatives	9	Assistant Administrator for	
Agreements, interagency		Program Coordination (PMA).	66
<u>See</u> Authority.		Assistant Director for Materials	
Agricultural Act of 1949	9,51,62	(ODM)	71,74
Agricultural Adjustment Act.	30,31,50	Association of Land-Grant Colleges	
53,57,58,67,70		and Universities.	30
Agricultural Conservation		Atomic Energy Commission.	56
Program.	18,26,37,61	Authority:	
Agricultural Conservation Program		Agreement between Defense Trans-	
(Organizational Unit).	44,64	port Administration and PMA.	9,32
Agricultural Conservation Programs		Agreement between Federal	
Branch.	42,43	Crop Insurance Corpora-	
Agricultural Conservation Program		tion and PMA	17,54
Service.	70	Agreement between Federal	
Agricultural Credit (group).	42,70	Security Agency and Depart-	
Agricultural Marketing Agreement		ment of Agriculture.	49
Act of 1937.	64,71	Agreements between National	
Agricultural Marketing Service	70	Production Authority and	
Agricultural Research Admin-		PMA.	21,23,68
istration	36,42,64,70	Allocations.	22,56,62
Agricultural Research Service.	70	Appoint Livestock Loan	
Agricultural Stabilization Group	70	Committees	60
Air Force, Secretary of.	53	Certify counties for disaster	
Alaska	37,62	relief	61
Alfalfa meal	41	Certify loans.	62
Alfalfa products	35		

Authority-Cont.

Claimancy	23
Commodity Credit Corporation.	55,61
Compile statistical data for OPS.	16
Construction.	7,68
Consumer and real estate credit.	56
Defense Production Act extended.	22,56
Determine commodities in short supply.	38
Director of Defense Mobilization.	47,53,62
Distribution of farm equipment and fertilizer.	62
Emergency powers.	13
Exercise functions of Secretary	63,64,71
Expansion of productive capacity.	22,56,62
Export controls	53,70
Fishery commodities	8
Flood prevention activities and river basin investigations.	49
Fur loans	60,62
Import controls	22,30,56
Livestock loans	59,60
Market excess peanuts	9
Mobilization functions.	38,62,63
Office of Defense Mobilization.	43,53
Orchard loans	60
Parity price formula.	25
Plant fibers.	6,19,62
Price stabilization	22,56
Price support levels.	25
Priorities.	22,56,62
Priorities assistance for REA electric utility borrowers.	57
Procure surplus agricultural commodities for friendly countries	59
Procurement	6,56,59,62
Production and economic disaster loans.	59,60
Regulations under Marketing Agreements Act.	71

Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953	52,68
Requirements and supply information.	68
Requisition.	22,56
Research in irrigation and drainage	36
Research in soil and in crop and water management	36
Soil survey activities	36
Stockpiling.	53
Tax amortization certificates.	62
To expand Federal Crop Insurance program.	62
Transfers within Department of Agriculture	36,60,66,70
Wage stabilization	22,56
Wheat for Pakistan	55
See Laws and Statutes.	

Baby foods, canned.	20,23
Bakery products	46
Baler twine	5,12,17,20,37
Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.	70
Barley:	
Price support.	11,14,30,69
Production goals	25
Storage facilities for	63,65
Basic commodities	25
See also specific commodities.	
Barter of agricultural commodities	
See Exchange of agricultural commodities.	
Beans, canned	11,18
Beans, dry.	5,11,41
Beans, lima	26
Beans, snap	26
Beef:	
Price control.	4,12,31,37,40
Price spread	66
Price support.	47
Beet pulp	28,41
Beets	26
Benson, Ezra Taft	42
Binder twine.	5,12,17,20,37
Blackberries, canned.	11

	Page		Page
Blueberries, canned . . . . .	.11	Clover seed . . . . .	.27
Blue lupine seed. . . . .	.27	Cocoa . . . . .	.45
Brewers wet grain . . . . .	.44	Cocoa beans and products. . . . .	.46
Bureau of Agricultural		Coconut oil . . . . .	.7
Economics . . . . .	.16,42,64,66,70	Codfish, processed. . . . .	.43
Burlap. . . . .	.15	Coffee and coffee concentrates. . . . .	.45
Business and Defense Services		Commerce, Department of . . . . .	.7,10,26,29
Administration. . . . .	.66		41,50,58,66,69,71
Butter:		Commerce, Secretary and Under	
Import controls.	23,57	Secretary of. . . . .	.56,63,66
Price support. . . . .	.46	Commercial corn producing area. . . . .	.74
Butterfat . . . . .	.10	Committees:	
Buttermilk. . . . .	.40,49,57	Advisory committee on administra-	
		tion of disaster programs. . . . .	.59
Cabbage . . . . .	.26	Advisory Committee on Foreign	
Canada. . . . .	.7	Agricultural Trade and	
Candies . . . . .	.45	Technical Assistance . . . . .	.51
Canned foods. . . . .	.51	Central Coordinating Committee	
<u>See also</u> specific commodities.		on Regional Defense Mobili-	
Carrots . . . . .	.11,26	zation . . . . .	.58
Cassia. . . . .	.20,24,40	Cotton export situation. . . . .	.44
Castor beans. . . . .	.39,45,73	Cotton loan advisory committee . . . . .	.46
Castor oil:		Policy Advisory Committee (REA). . . . .	.74
Defense Food Order 1	3,23,49	President's Advisory Committee	
Export controls. . . . .	.50	on Government Organization . . . . .	.43
Cattle:		Regional Defense Mobilization	
Import controls. . . . .	.49	Committees . . . . .	.58
Marketing.	43,57	Special committee to study peanut	
<u>See also</u> livestock.		price support program. . . . .	.46
Cauliflower . . . . .	.26	Special Livestock Loan	
Ceiling prices for agricultural		Committee.	60,61
commodities		Steering committee representing	
<u>See</u> price control and names of		State Extension Services, State	
specific commodities.		Agricultural Experiment Stations	
Celery. . . . .	.26	and U. S. Department of Agri-	
Cereals . . . . .	.45	culture. . . . .	.30
Cheese:		Turkey Advisory Committee. . . . .	.52
Import controls.	20,23,24,32	Wool Merchandising Advisory	
	33,36,40,57,59	Committee. . . . .	.51
Price support. . . . .	.46	<u>See also</u> Department of Agricul-	
Cherries, canned. . . . .	.11,24	ture committees and Inter-	
Chocolate . . . . .	.45	departmental committees.	
Chop suey . . . . .	.37	Commodity Credit Corporation. . . . .	.6,8,9,19
Chow mein . . . . .	.37		31,35,39,42,44,45,46,50,51-55
<u>See also</u> individual commodities.			57,60-65,67,69,70,72,74
Clams, canned . . . . .	.13	Commodity Exchange Authority. . . . .	.42,64,70
Cleansers . . . . .	.44	Commodity Marketing and	
		Adjustment. . . . .	.42,64

Commodity Stabilization Service.	70,72
Confectionary mixes.	45
Conference on Efficient Utilization of Fertilizer and Lime	18
Conservation:	
Agricultural Conservation	
Program	18,26,37,61
Agricultural Resources Con- servation Programs.	7
Coordination of programs.	7,25
Contribution of cover crops pro- gram to conservation.	25
Naval stores conservation program	28,62
Sulfur conservation program	2
Consolidation of State and County field offices.	45
Construction	7
Construction machinery	23
Containers	4,16,17 21,26,33,40,44
Contracts.	31,56
Controlled Materials Plan.	7,56
Cooperative insect pest survey	13
Cooperative Extension Service:	
See Extension Service.	
Cooperatives	9,14
Copper	56
Copra by-product feeds	10
Corn:	
Acreage allotments.	36
Commercial producing area	74
Disposal of by CCC.	44,45,65
Marketing quotas.	36,69
Price support	5,11,46,50,67
Purchases by CCC.	45
Storage facilities.	63,65
Storage payments to farmers	68
Corn, canned.	18
Corn, oil	15
Corn oil cake	13
Corn oil flakes.	13
Corn oil meal.	13
Cotton:	
Acreage allotments.	33,68,73
Committees concerned with	44,46
Disposal of by CCC.	35,65

Export subsidies.	63
Marketing advice.	65
Marketing quotas.	33,68,73
Pool of loans	72
Price control suspension.	18,34
Price support	14,27 45,52,54,67
Production goals.	40
Referendum	68
Services in handling and storage	27
Storage facilities.	67
Warning on overproduction	45
Cotton, American-Egyptian:	
Price support	2,45
Cotton, long staple:	
Acreage allotments.	33,68
Marketing quotas.	33,68
Price support	25,41,45,52
Referendum.	68
Storage facilities.	67
Cotton ginning machinery	44
Cotton linters	17,41,65
Cottonseed:	
Feed products	6,29,34,35
Price support	11,17,54
Cottonseed meal.	17,65,74
Cottonseed oil	15,17
Cover-crop seeds:	
Disposition of by CCC	67
Price support	11,17,39
Production goals.	27
Storage facilities.	10
Cover crops.	21,25
Cranberry sauce, canned.	23
Cream:	
Import controls	40,49,57
See also dairy products.	
Critical Materials Stockpiling Act.	53
Crop distress loans.	53,55,60
Cumberland River Basin Area.	26
Dairy producer industry task group.	51
Dairy products:	
Exemption from price control.	44
Import controls	50,65

Page	Page
Dairy products-Cont.	
Price support.	46
See also specific dairy products.	
Defense, Department of.	56,71,74
Defense Electric Power Admin- istration	56
Defense Fisheries Administration. . .	55
Defense Food Delegation 2	8
Defense Food Orders:	
1.	3,23,49
2.	11,24,51
3.	16,20,21,23,24,32 33,36,40,49,50,57
See Import Regulation 1.	
Defense Manpower Administration . . .	58
Defense Manpower Policy 5	10
Defense Manpower Policy 10.	38
Defense Materials Procurement Agency.	6,62
Defense Mobilization, Director of . .	18 19,47,53,56,62,63
Defense Mobilization Board.	62
Defense Mobilization Orders	4,18,19 38,56,58,63,68,71,72,74
Defense Mobilization Policy Statement	21
Defense Procurement Policy Board. . .	4
Defense Production Act.	16,19 21-23,25,26,32,50,56,62
Defense Production Admin- istration	31,43
Defense Production Admin- istrator.	19,28
Defense Program Review Board (PMA)	30
Mobilization Plans Committee . . .	30
Defense Transport Administration. . .	3 9,32,46
Defense Transport Administration Order 2	3,46
Department of Agriculture Committees:	
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Community, County and State Committees	71,72
Community, County, and State Committees	70
Coordinating Committee on Transportation	18
Department of Agriculture	
Field Committee for Alaska. . . .	62
Department Fertilizer Committee .13	
National Agricultural Mobili- zation Committee	
Advisory Committee on Produc- tion Goals Subcommittee	17
Cover Crop Subcommittee	21
Policy and Program Committee	
Advisory Committee on Produc- tion Goals Subcommittee. . . .	17
Agricultural Resources Con- servation Subcommittee	25
Department Committee on Cooperatives Subcommittee. . . .	14
Department Committee on Land Acquisition Policy Sub- committee.	18
PMA, Mobilization Plans Committee.	30
PMA, State and County Committees	2,7,17,43
PMA, Committee to admin- ister the agricultural conservation program in Alaska	37
State and County Agricultural Mobilization Committees. . . .	25,27 28,30,74
State drought committees	60
USDA Committee for Technical Cooperation with Foreign Areas . 2	
See Production and Marketing Administration, State and County Committees.	
Departmental Administration (group)	42
Detergents.	44
Director of Agricultural Credit Services.	64
Disaster loans.	53,55,59,60
Disaster relief	19,28,34,44,57 59,60,61,63,65,69,72-75
Distillers dried products	6,32
Distress wheat loan program . . .	53,55,60
Diversion programs.	13,31,48,51
Drought areas	28,44,57,58,63 65,69,71,74,75

Drought relief:

See Disaster relief.

Drying equipment. 35,55

Economic Stabilization Administra-
tor 19,62

Economic Stabilization Agency 62

Eggs. 44

Electric utilities. 56

Emergency drought areas:

See Drought areas.

Emergency hay supply program. . . 28,34,44

Emergency livestock loans . . 59,60,61,63

Emergency powers. 13

Escarole. 26

Exchange of agricultural
commodities 31,75

Executive Orders:

7233. 30

10161. 62

10169. 62

10193. 53,62

10200. 62

10223. 62

10281. 62

10324. 62

10318. 2

10329. 2

10359. 19,62

10373. 62

10377. 62

10390. 62

10427. 61

10432. 43

10433. 43,62

10438. 47

10461. 53

10467. 56,62

10472. 59

10480. 62,63

10481. 63

Expansion goals of Defense Produc-
tion Administration 28,31

Export allocations. 7,29,54,69

Export controls 10,26,41,50,53
54,69,70

Export-Import Bank Act of 1945. . . . 52

Export markets. 71

Export programs 20,65

Export subsidies. 4,6,10,13,25
34,39,48,55,63,64,66,69

Extension Service 30,42,64,70,73

Extracts. 37

Facilities Protection Board 58

Farm construction 68

Farm Credit Act of 1953 61

Farm Credit Administration. 42,52
61,64,70

Farm Credit Board 61

Farm equipment. 11,44

See also Farm machinery.

Farm labor:

Defense Manpower Policy 5. 10

Defense Manpower Policy 10 38

Defense Mobilization Policy
Statement. 21

Domestic farm workers. 38

Wage stabilization . . . 10,16,18,22

Farm land restoration program . . . 19

Farm machinery:

Authority for domestic distri-
bution 62

Definition of. 21

Price control exemption. 44

Requirements 2,16

See also Farm equipment.

Farm organizations. 53

Farmer Cooperative Service. 70

Farmers Home Administration . . 42,59,60
63,64,70

Fats. 3,44

Fats and oils:

Defense Food Order 3 23,50

Exemption from price control . . 44

Export controls. 7

Import controls. 23,50

See also specific fats and oils.

Federal Civil Defense Admini-
stration. 61

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. . 17
42,54,64,70

Federal Crop Insurance Program. . . 62

Federal Disaster Relief

Coordinator 34

	Page		Page
Federal Security Agency.	49	Freight rates and services.	18,58 63,69,71,73,74
Federal States Relations (group)	70	Fruits:	
Feed by-products	3,9,10	Defense Food Order 2	11
Feed concentrates and ingredients.	41,57	Exemption of dried from price control.	23
Feed grains:		Exemption of processed and frozen from price control.	21 22,23,24,33,37
Increased plantings	8	Price control of fruit cocktail	18
Production goals.	40	Program to regain export markets.	71
<u>See also specific grains.</u>		Prohibitions against price control of fresh and processed.	22
Feed mixes	34	Set-asides of canned	11
Feeds.	8,9,41,65,74	Suspension from price control of marketing and harvesting services	16,35
Fertilizer, commercial	13,18,22,25 28,30,32,42,62,75	Wage rates in Colorado counties.	18
Fescue seed.	27	Fur farming	62
Figs	24	Game.	44
Figs, canned	11	General Ceiling Price Regulation.	3-6 9,13,14,16,20,24,25,28,29,31 33-35,37,41,42
Figs, dried.	28,31	General Services Administration.	62,71,74
Filberts	53	Glycerine	46
Fish	43	Grain:	
Fishery commodities and products	8	Agreement with Federal Security Agency on sanitation	49
Flaxseed:		Emergency drought use of CCC stocks	57
Defense Food Order 3.	23,24,50	Price control of handling and storage for CCC.	19
Import controls	23,24,50,57	<u>See also specific grains.</u>	
Production goals.	25	Grain, brewers wet.	44
Production plans.	50	Grain sorghums:	
Price support	10,11,17,29,47,69	Price support.	11,14,30,69
Storage facilities.	63,65	Production goals	3
Flaxseed feed products	9,27 29,34,38	Storage facilities	63,65
Flood prevention	49	Grapefruit.	6,39,69
Flour:		Grass	40
Exemption from price control.	37,45	Grass seed.	51,60
Export payments	55	Grassland goals	28
Export program.	20	Greases	3
Flour, buckwheat	37	Groceries, dry.	45
Food distribution.	68		
Food, specialty items.	33		
Food processing.	68		
Food-producing machinery	44		
Foot-and-mouth disease	7,61		
Foreign Agricultural Service	46 64,70,71		
Foreign Operations Administration	71,75		
Foreign trade.	51,71		
Forest disease and pest research and control.	70		
Forest Service	42,64,70		

	Page		Page
Gum naval stores:		Interdepartmental Forest	
<u>See</u> Naval stores.		Products Committee.	72
Hand tools.	31	Interdepartmental Materials	
Handicraft objects.	15	Advisory Committee.	71
Hawaiian Islands.	72	Interdepartmental Rubber	
Hay:		Committee	72
Emergency distribution program	28	Interdepartmental Stockpile	
34,44,69,71,74,75		Storage Committee	74
Production goals :	3,40	Procurement Policy Board (ODM).	4
Hayseed:		Interior, Department of.	71,74
Disposition of by CCC.	60,67	Interior, Secretary of	8,53,55,56
Price support	11,46	International Wheat Agreement.	20,51
Storage facility loan		55,58,65,72	
program	10	International Wheat Agreement Act	
Health, Education and Welfare		of 1949.	61
Department of	60	International Wheat Agreement	
Herbs.	27,38	Quotas	55
Honey:		International Wheat Council.	51
Exemption from price control	3	Interstate Commerce Commission	18,56
Diversion programs	13,48	Jams	45
Export subsidies	13,48	Jellies.	45
Price support.	9,48	Joint message to employees from	
Horse and horsemeat products.	8,17	Administrators of Extension	
Housing and Rent Act of 1947.	22	Service and Soil Conservation	
Ice	21	Service.	73
Import controls	16,20-24,28,30	Kale	26
31-33,36,40,49,50,53,57-59		Kenaf.	6
64,65,67,70,73,74		Kenaf fiber.	8,15
Import Regulation 1	57,64,65	Kenaf Fiber processing	
Insect pest survey.	13	facilities	31
Interdepartmental committees:		Korean Armistice	60
Committee on Defense Transporta-		Labor, Secretary of.	62
tion and Storage	63	Lamb carcasses	10
Committee on Production Policy	4	Lamb products.	35
Committee on Stabilization		Lamb skins	15
Policy	19	Lambs.	65
Defense Procurement Policy		Land acquisition	18
Committee.	4	Land-Grant Colleges.	30,53
Interagency Committee on		Lard	15
Production Policy.	18	Laws and statutes.	9,13,16,18,19
Interdepartmental Chemicals		21-28,30-32,34,38,48-51	
Committee.	72	53,55-59,61,62,64,67,70,71,74	
Interdepartmental commodity		Legume seed.	51
advisory committees.	72	Lemons	4
Interdepartmental Fibers		Lettuce.	26
Committee.	72		

	Page		Page
Library.	42,64	Mechanical driers.	21
Lime	18	Melons	45
Liming materials	14,41	Mexican farm labor program	62
Linseed meal	38	Mexico:	
Linseed oil:		Agreement on farm workers	5,20
Import controls	23,50,57	Agreement on program to eradicate	
Supply of	50	foot-and-mouth disease.	61
Livestock:		Milk:	
Exemptions from price control	43	Import controls.	23,40,49,57
Loans	59,60,61,63	Price support	10,46,47
Slaughter controls.	8,20,22,23,35	Restrictions on price control	22
Lumber	44	Milk products:	
Macaroni	45	Import controls	23
Maine.	8	Price control	37
Mangoes.	23	Milk, dry	23,40,46,49,57
Manpower:		Milk, evaporated	41
Defense Manpower Policy 5	10	Milk, malted	24,57
Defense Manpower Policy 10.	38	Milk, skim	23,57
Defense Mobilization Policy		<u>See</u> Dairy products.	
statement	21	Mincemeat.	37
<u>See</u> Farm labor.		Missouri Basin Survey Commission	2
Maple sugar candy.	13	Mobilization Activities Branch	
Marketing agreements	70	(PMA).	66
Marketing and Foreign Agri-		Mobilization base.	38
culture Group.	70	Mohair	16,39,50
Marketing recommendations of		Molasses:	
Department officials:		Export controls	10,26
Cattle.	43,57	Price control	6
Cotton.	65	Munitions Board.	39,53
Lambs	65	Mutton:	
Wheat	55,63	Price control	33
Marketing and regulatory acts.	70	Suspension of price control	35
Marketing quotas:		Mutual Security Appropriation	
Basic commodities	25	Act for 1954	59
Corn.	36,69	Mutual Security Act of 1953.	59
Cotton.	33,68,73	Mutual Security Agency	31,38,55
Cotton, long staple	33,68		
Peanuts	9,36,66	National Agricultural Advisory	
Rice.	39,74	Commission	59
Tobacco	22,29,32,36,41,67,72	National defense, definition of.	56
Wheat	20,55,59	National Production Authority.	2,4
Marrons.	37	7,17,21,23,26,29,30,33,40,44,56,57,66	
Meat:		National Production Authority	
Distribution controls	8,20	Orders	2,4,7,17,21,23,29
Exemption from price control.	22,23,35,43	30,33,40,44,56	
<u>See also</u> specific types of		National Security Resources	
meat.		Board.	47,53
		National soil survey	70

Naval stores:

Conservation program	28,62
Price support	8,40
Navy, Secretary of	53
Necessity certificates	9
New Zealand	59
North Korea	60

Nuts:

Exemption from price control	45
Price control	40

Nuts, tree:

Services performed in harvest- ing and marketing	16,35
<u>See also</u> names of specific nuts.	

Oats:

Import controls	53,74
Price support	11,14,30,52,69
Production goals	3,25
Storage facilities	63,65
Storage payments	68
Office of Budget and Finance	42,64
Office of Defense Mobilization . . .	4,10,18 19,21,38,43,53,58,62,63,68,71-74
Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations	30,42,46
Office of Hearing Examiners	42,52,64
Office of Information	42,64
Office of Materials and Facili- ties (PMA)	66
Office of Personnel	42,64
Office of Plant and Operations . . .	42,64
Office of Price Stabilization	2-6 8-9,11-12,14-16,19-29,31-47

See Price Control.

Office of Price Stabilization, Distribution Regulation 1	8,20,23 35,43
---	------------------

Office of Requirements and

Allocations (PMA)	66
Office of Solicitor	42,64,70
Oilseeds	40
Oiticica oil	7
Oleomargarine	44
Olive oil	2,6,31,52
Olives	3
Orange juice	28

Orange products	39
Oranges	39,69

Pakistan	55
Parity price formula	25
Pastry dough and batter	37

Pasture seeds:

Disposal of by CCC	60,67
Price support	11,46
Storage facilities	10

Peaches, canned:

Price control	18
Set-aside	11

Peanut oil	23,50,57
----------------------	----------

Peanuts:

Acreage allotments	4,36,49,66
Authority to market excess for oil	9
Committee on price support of . . .	46
Import controls	23,50,57
Legislation	9
Marketing quotas	9,36,66
Price control of handling and storage for CCC	42
Price support	8,50,54
Referendum	66

Pears:

Export subsidies	66
Price support of Bartlett	26

Pears, canned:

Price control	18
Set-asides	11

Peas, green:

Price control	18
Set-asides	11

Peppers, green	26
--------------------------	----

Pet foods	45
---------------------	----

Phosphate rock	28
--------------------------	----

Phosphatic feed supplements	28
-------------------------------------	----

Pigs:

See Hogs.

Pineapple, canned:

Price control	18
Set-asides	11

Plant fibers	19,62
------------------------	-------

Plums, canned	11
-------------------------	----

Policy statements of Secretary of Agriculture:		
Cooperatives.	9	
Disposal of CCC stocks.	62	
Price control on meat	43	
Popcorn.	5	
Pork:		
Government purchases.	12,40	
Price control	26,31	
Price support	12	
Suspension from price control	37	
Potatoes:		
Exemption from price control.	19	
	20,24	
Price control.	3-8,11-12,17-18	
Production goals and guides.	3,38,72	
Suspension from price control for marketing and harvesting services.	20	
Warning against overplanting.	48	
Poultry.	44	
<u>See also</u> eggs and types of poultry.		
President:		
Authorized to transfer CCC stocks to needy countries.	61	
Presidential proclamations	15,28,31	
	49,53,57,67,74	
President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization.	43	
Price control:		
Authority for	22	
Capehart Amendment.	22	
Exemptions and suspensions from	4	
	5,10,13-16,18-24,27,28	
	33-35,37-39,41,43-46	
Herlong Amendment	22	
Price ceilings.	2-22,24-29	
	31-38,40-42,44	
Related to price support programs.	9	
Price support:		
Cross compliance requirement for eligibility	68,69	
General level	22,25	
Legislation	22,25	
Loans and purchases	2,5-11,14,16	
	17,19,21-24,26-31,33-35,39-41	
	45-48,50,52-55,57,60,62,63,67-69,73	
Pool of loans.	69,72	
Private lending agencies.	60,65	
Proclamation terminating national emergencies	15	
Procurement of food and fiber	8,45	
	51,59,73	
<u>See</u> Price Support: Loans and purchases.		
Procurement Policy Board (ODM).	4	
Production and Marketing Administration.	24	
Agreements with other agencies	9	
	17,21,23,32,51,54,68	
Authority.	30,38	
Communication between State Committee and Agricultural Conservation Program Branch.	43	
Cooperation with private lending agencies	19	
Mobilization Plans Committee	30	
Organizational changes of the Department affecting FMA	42	
	43,64,70	
Organizational changes within FMA.	47,66	
State and County Committees.	2,7	
	17,19,47,71	
Production goals and guides	3,25-28	
	34,38,40,45,63,72	
Production requirements in-formation	68	
Prunes, dried	25	
Publicly owned lands.	70	
Pumpkins, canned.	11,24	
Railroad and railroad associa-tions	58,63,69,71,73-75	
Raisins	25,34,64	
Range grass seeds	11,60	
Range management research	70	
Recommendation of CCC President to farmers on wheat marketing.	55	
Recommendation of Secretary of Agriculture to Congress on cotton allotments and quotas	73	
Recommendations of Secretary of Agriculture to farmers:		
Long-range plans for cattle.	57	

Recommendations of Secretary of Agriculture to farmers - Cont.	
Marketing cattle	43
Marketing cotton	65
Marketing lambs	65
Marketing wheat	63
Production plans for cotton	45
Production plans for flaxseed	50
Production plans for potatoes	48
Production plans for turkeys	47
Storage needs for grain	53
Storage needs for wheat	51
Referenda:	
Cotton	68
Peanuts	66
Tobacco	22,29,32,36,67
Wheat	55,59
Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation	60
Reorganization and organizational changes:	
Abolition of defense agencies	
Defense Electric Power Administration	56
Defense Fisheries Administration	55
Defense Materials Procurement Agency	62
Defense Production Administration	43
Economic Stabilization Agency	62
National Production Authority	66
National Security Resources Board	47,53
Department of Agriculture	36,42
	43,49,60,64,66,70,74
Office of Defense Mobilization	53
Production and Marketing Administration	47,66
Public notice of intention to reorganize USDA	68
Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953	52,68
Requisitioning authority	22,56
Research, Extension and Land Use (group)	42,43,64
Research programs	36,49,70

Rhubarb, canned	15
Rice:	
Acreage allotments	39,74
Defense Transport Administration Order 2	3
Exemption from price control	45
Export allocations	29,54,69
Import controls	23
Marketing quotas	39,74
Price control	24,34,36,41
Price support	5,11,46
Rice, brewers	24
Rice seed	24
River basin investigations	49
Roughpeas seed	27
Rural Electrification Administration	42,64,70
Rye:	
Import controls	73
Price support	11,14,30,69
Production goals	25
Storage facilities	63,65
Rye flour	73
Rye meal	73
Ryegrass seed	27
Sales of commodities by CCC	35,44
	45,54,60,65,67,72
Salmon, canned	37
Sansevieria	6
Sausage	17
School lunch program	70
Section 22 of Agricultural Adjustment Act	30,31,50
	53,57,58,67
Section 32 of Public Law 320, 74th Congress	24,26-28,34
	48,51,64,70-71
Seeds:	
See Blue lupine seed, Clover seed, Cottonseed, Cover-crop seeds, Flaxseed, Grass seed, Hayseed, Legume seed, Roughpeas seed, Ryegrass seed, and Vetch seed.	
Selective Service System	25
Shallots	26

Page	Page
Sheep producers.	65
Sheep skins.	15
Shipping lines	72
Slaughter controls	8,20,22,35
Soaps.	44
Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.	18
Soil Conservation Service.	36,42,44 49,64,70,73
Soil survey activities	36
Soups.	4,37,45
Soybean chips.	14
Soybean feed mixes	32
Soybean flakes	14
Soybean flour.	32
Soybean oil.	15,32
Soybean oil cake	14
Soybean products	32
Soybeans:	
Price support	5,11,34
Storage facilities.	63,65
Spaghetti products	45
Specialty food items	33
Spices	27,38
State, Department of	20,71
State, Secretary of.	55
Steel.	56
Stockpiling.	38,74
Storage.	63,74
Storage facilities	10,22,32,51 53,54,63,65
Storage payments	68
Storage use guarantees	63,65
Sugar:	
Export controls	26
Quotas.	39,73
Sulfur	2,29
Sulfuric acid.	2,29
Superphosphate	15
Supplemental Appropriation Act for 1953	38
Surplus commodities:	
Policies regarding disposal	62
Sales of by CCC	35,44,45,54,60 65,67,72
Surveys:	
Farm machinery and equipment.	2,16
Views on principles for farm programs requested	53
Sweet corn, canned.	11
Sweetpotatoes	3,38
Sweetpotatoes, canned	11
Tallow.	3
Tapioca	37
Tariff Act of 1930.	49
Tariff Commission of United States.	50,53,58,73
Tea	45
Technical assistance.	51
Terneplate.	30,33,44
Timber:	
Price control of charges for facing, tapping or cupping	39
Tinplate.	26,30,44
Tobacco:	
Acreage allotments	36
Carryover redefined.	23
Marketing quotas	22,29,32,36 41,67,72
Price control of services.	2
Price support.	5-7,23,33 39,48,57
Referenda.	22,29,32,36,67
Tobacco products.	45
Tomato catsup	11
Tomato juice.	18
Tomato paste.	11,24
Tomatoes.	26
Tomatoes, canned:	
Price control.	7,18
Set-aside.	11
Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951	30
Transportation.	18,63
Tung nuts:	
Import controls	49,50
Price support	3,29,39,69
Tung oil.	49,50

Page	Page
Turkeys.	47,52
Turpentine:	
See Naval Stores.	
Twine, binder and baler:	
Price controls.	5,12,20,37
Inventory control revoked	17
Uniform Grain Storage Agreement.	19
USDA Councils.	74
Veal.	15
Vegetable aspic.	37
Vegetables:	
Defense Food Order 2, Sub-order	
1, Revision	11
Exemptions from price control	21,23
33	
Price control of frozen	19
Production goals and guides	26,34
45,63,72	
Prohibition against price	
control.	22
Services performed in marketing	
and harvesting	16,20,35
Set-aside of canned	11
See also specific vegetables.	
Vetch.	27
Wage controls.	10,22
See Farm labor: Wage	
Stabilization.	
Wage Stabilization Board	10
Walnuts.	51
War risk insurance	52
Watershed protection program	73
Watershed and river basin agri-	
cultural programs.	7
Wheat:	
Acreage allotments.	20,58
59,64,66,68	
Disposal by CCC	54,72
Distress loan program	53,55,60
Exchange for ammonium sulfate	31
Export programs	20,55,65
Marketing recommendations	55,63
Marketing penalty	58
Marketing quotas.	20,55,59
Price support	11,21,29
52,53,55,63,68	
Production goals.	3,25,40
Referenda	55,59
Storage facilities.	51,63,65
Storage payments.	68
Transfer to Pakistan	
authorized.	55
Wind erosion areas	64
Winter peas.	27
Wool:	
Committee	51
Import controls	58
Price control	12
Price support	6,10,35,48,50,73
Suspension of price control	16
Wool futures trading:	
Price control	12
Suspension of price control	16
Wool noils.	16
Wool top	16
Wool waste materials	15

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY



1022540744

* NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY



1022540744